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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, DECEMBER, 1911

ALSO OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Philological Association of the Pacific Coast

HELD AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER, 1911

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING, PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Hamilton Ford Allen, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
Louis F. Anderson, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Washington.
Henry H. Armstrong, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
Robert Arrowsmith, New York, N. Y.
Frank Cole Babbitt, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.
William W. Baker, Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.
Allan P. Ball, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.
Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
William N. Bates, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Edwin Bennett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Clarence P. Bill, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Charles Edward Bishop, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.
Robert J. Bonner, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Demarchus C. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind.
Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
Donald Cameron, Boston University, Boston, Mass.
Mitchell Carroll, Washington, D. C.
Cleveland King Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.
George H. Chase, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Upson Clark, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Harold Loomis Cleasby, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Guy Blandin Colburn, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
Alfred M. Dame, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Norman DeWitt, Victoria College, Toronto, Can.
Sherwood Owen Dickerman, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Charles L. Durham, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Herman L. Ebeling, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.
James C. Egbert, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
W. A. Elliott, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Edgar A. Emens, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.
Robert B. English, Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.
George Converse Fiske, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Thomas FitzHugh, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.
Roy C. Flickinger, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
Harold N. Fowler, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
Tenney Frank, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Thomas Dwight Goodell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Charles J. Goodwin, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Albert Granger Harkness, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

- William Fenwick Harris, Cambridge, Mass.
 Joseph E. Harry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
 Bert Hodge Hill, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece.
 Joseph Clark Hoppin, Washington, D. C.
 Richard Wellington Husband, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.
 Fred Leroy Hutson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
 Maurice Hutton, University College, Toronto, Can.
 William H. Johnson, Denison University, Granville, O.
 George W. Johnston, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can.
 George Dwight Kellogg, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 John C. Kirtland, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H.
 Charles Knapp, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
 Louis E. Lord, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
 Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 A. St. Clair Mackenzie, State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
 Grace Harriet Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Ashton W. McWhorter, Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
 Richard Clarke Manning, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.
 C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Edward P. Morris, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Barker Newhall, Kenyon College, Gambier, O.
 Samuel Grant Oliphant, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.
 Mary Bradford Peaks, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Ernest M. Pease, New York, N. Y.
 Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
 William Peterson, McGill University, Montreal, Can.
 Samuel Ball Platner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.
 Henry Preble, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.
 David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 John Carew Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Clarence F. Ross, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
 Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O.
 Charles P. G. Scott, Yonkers, N. Y.
 John Adams Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Henry S. Scribner, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 William Tunstall Semple, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.
 T. Leslie Shear, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
 F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
 Kendall Kerfoot Smith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
 Kirby Flower Smith, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
 Wallace N. Stearns, University of North Dakota, University, N. D.

Edgar Howard Sturtevant, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Rollin H. Tanner, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Frank B. Tarbell, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Willmot Haines Thompson, Jr., Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.
B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Charles Heald Weller, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Andrew F. West, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Harry Langford Wilson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.
F. Warren Wright, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

[Total, 97]

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

I. PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27

JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

11 O'CLOCK A.M.

WILLIAM N. BATES

Note on a Roman Ring (p. xvii)

THOMAS FITZHUGH

Tyrannio Amisenus and the Hellenization of Latin Accentual and
Rhythmic Theory (p. xxiv)

CATHARINE SAUNDERS

Altars on the Roman Comic Stage (p. 91)

HAMILTON FORD ALLEN

Two Mummy-Labels in the Carnegie Museum (p. xvi)

FIRST SESSION, 2.45 O'CLOCK P.M.

SHERWOOD OWEN DICKERMAN

Some Stock Illustrations of Animal Intelligence in Greek Psychology
(p. 123)

ROBERT B. ENGLISH

The Nature of the Soul as set forth by Certain Pre-Socratic Philosophers (p. xxi)

GEORGE CONVERSE FISKE

Lucilius, the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, and Persius (p. xxiii)

EDGAR HOWARD STURTEVANT

Notes on the Character of Greek and Latin Accent (p. 45)

ROLAND G. KENT

Latin *Mille*, and Certain Other Numerals (read by title, p. 69)

RICHARD WELLINGTON HUSBAND

Zeta (read by title, p. xxvi)

WALTER WOODBURN HYDE

Greek Literary Notices of Olympic Victor Monuments outside
Olympia (read by title, p. 53)

SECOND JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE

8 O'CLOCK P.M.

JOHN CAREW ROLFE

Teaching and Research in Classical Philology :
Annual Address of the President of the Association (p. xli)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28

SECOND SESSION, 9.45 O'CLOCK A.M.

HAROLD LOOMIS CLEASBY

Scenery and Stage Properties in Seneca's Tragedies (p. xix)

ROY C. FLICKINGER

XOPOY in Terence's *Heauton*, the Shifting of Choral Rôles in Me-
nander, and Agathon's Ἐμβόλιμα¹

SAMUEL ELIOT BASSETT

Note on Sophocles, *Antigone*, 134 (p. xvi)

JOSEPH E. HARRY

Some Puzzling Passages in Sophocles and Euripides (p. xxv)

MARY BRADFORD PEAKS

The Date of the Duenos Inscription (p. xxxix)

WILLIAM ABBOTT OLDFATHER

New Manuscript Material for the Study of Avianus (read by title,
p. 105)

ROLAND G. KENT

Note on *Malis ridentem alienis*, Horace, *Sat.* II, 3, 72 (read by title,
p. xxx)

GRACE HARRIET MACURDY

Note on Herodotus, I, 59 (read by title, p. xxxii)

¹ Published in *Classical Philology*, VII, 24-34.

THIRD SESSION, 2.40 O'CLOCK P.M.

ROBERT J. BONNER

Administration of Justice in the Age of Hesiod¹

MAURICE HUTTON

The Mind of Herodotus (p. 33)

CHARLES P. G. SCOTT

Bogus and his Crew (p. 157)

HERBERT CUSHING TOLMAN

Notes on the Recently Found Aramaic Papyrus Fragments of the
Behistan Inscription (read by title, p. 1)

THIRD JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE

8 O'CLOCK, P.M.²

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29

FOURTH SESSION, 9.45 O'CLOCK A.M.

F. W. SHIPLEY

The Seventh Book of Caesar's *Gallic War* (p. xlviii)

SAMUEL GRANT OLIPHANT

American Surnames of Hellenic Origin (p. xxxiv)

GRACE HARRIET MACURDY

The Connection of Paeon with Paeonia (p. xxxii)

JOHN ADAMS SCOTT

Homeric Method of Introducing New Characters (p. xlvii)

ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE

Fragments of a Latin Manuscript in the Library of the University of
Illinois (read by title, p. 147)

B. L. ULLMAN

Horace and Tibullus³

CHARLES P. G. SCOTT

The Doctrin of Diacritics (read by title, p. xlv)

¹ Published in *Classical Philology*, VII, 17-23.

² See Minutes, p. xi.

³ Published in the *American Journal of Philology*, XXXIII, 149 ff.

SAMUEL E. BASSETT

The Exposure of Oedipus (read by title, p. xvi)

FIFTH SESSION, 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. W. E. MILLER

τὸ δέ in Lucian (p. 131)

DONALD CAMERON

Horsemanship in Livy (p. xvii)

JOSEPH E. HARRY

φθάνω, λανθάνω and *τυγχάνω* in Later Greek from Aristotle to Zonaras
(read by title, p. xxv)

FRANK GARDNER MOORE

An Author's Correction in Cicero (read by title, p. xxxiii)

FOURTH JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE8 O'CLOCK P.M.¹¹See Minutes, p. xiv.

II. MINUTES

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, December 27, 1911.

The Forty-third Annual Meeting began with a joint session with the Archaeological Institute of America, held in Thaw Hall (room 105), of the University of Pittsburgh, at 11 A.M., the President of the Association, Professor John Carew Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, presiding. This session was devoted to the reading of papers.

FIRST SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Wednesday afternoon, December 27.

The meeting was called to order at 2:45 P.M. by the President, in the Assembly Room, Thaw Hall.

The Secretary, Professor Frank Gardner Moore, of Columbia University, read the list of new members elected by the Executive Committee, as follows :¹—

Pres. J. E. Allen, Davis-Elkins College.
Dr. George M. Calhoun, University of Texas.
Prof. Cleveland King Chase, Hamilton College.
Dr. Guy Blandin Colburn, Swarthmore College.
Alfred Mitchell Dame, Williams College.
Daniel Higgins Fenton, Princeton University.
Prof. William Sherwood Fox, Princeton University.
Prof. Nora Blanding Fraser, Sweet Briar College.
Director Bert Hodge Hill, American School of Classical Studies, Athens.
Harry M. Hubbell, Yale University.
Dr. Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania.
Dr. Edwin Lee Johnson, Vanderbilt University.
Prof. A. Arthur Livingston, Columbia University.
Prof. Irene Nye, Washburn College.
Dr. Dwight Nelson Robinson, Yale University.
Prof. Robert Strickler, Davis-Elkins College.
Rollin H. Tanner, Princeton University.
Dr. Anthony Pelzer Wagener, Johns Hopkins University.
Prof. Raymond H. White, Middlebury College.

The Secretary reported that the *TRANSACTIONS* and *PROCEEDINGS*, Volume *XLI*, had been issued early in November ; also that the contract had been renewed with the publishers, Messrs. Ginn and Co., for another five years on the same terms.

¹ Including a few names added later by the Committee.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as follows : —

RECEIPTS	
Balance, December 27, 1910	\$189.06
Sales of Transactions	\$145.21
Membership dues	1914.00
Initiation fees	120.00
Dividends	6.00
Interest	16.79
Offprints	9.00
Philological Association of the Pacific Coast	180.00
Total receipts to December 26, 1911	<u>2391.00</u>
	\$2580.06
EXPENDITURES	
Transactions and Proceedings (Vol. XLI)	\$1456.50
Salary of Secretary	300.00
Postage	79.53
Telegraph and telephone	.70
Printing and stationery	49.47
Express	1.60
Press clippings	5.00
Incidental	<u>2.25</u>
Total expenditures to December 26, 1911	\$1895.05
Balance, December 26, 1911	685.01
	<u>\$2580.06</u>

The Chair appointed as a Committee to audit the Treasurer's accounts, Professors George C. Fiske and Robert B. English.

Also as a Committee on the Place of the Next Meeting : Professors Thomas FitzHugh, F. W. Shipley, and Joseph C. Hoppin.

At the suggestion of Dr. Charles P. G. Scott the Chair appointed a Committee to draft resolutions in honor of the late Professor Francis A. March, consisting of Messrs. Scott, William Gardner Hale, and Thomas Dwight Goodell.

The remainder of the session was given to the reading of papers.

SECOND JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Wednesday evening, December 27.

The Societies met in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Institute at 8 P.M., the President of the Institute, Professor Francis W. Kelsey, presiding.

The greetings of the University were extended by its Chancellor, Dr. Samuel Black McCormick, and Professor Kirby Flower Smith, of the Johns Hopkins University, responded in the name of the Societies.

Professor John Carew Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania, delivered the annual address as President of the Philological Association, on *Teaching and Research in Classical Philology*.

SECOND SESSION

Thursday morning, December 28.

The Association met at 9.45 A.M., in Thaw Hall, the President in the chair. The entire session was given to the reading of papers.

THIRD SESSION

Thursday afternoon, December 28.

The Association met at 2.40 P.M. in Thaw Hall, the President occupying the chair at first, and Professor Thomas D. Goodell, of Yale University, Vice-President, during the remainder of the session. After the first paper a recess was taken, that the members might hear the lecture of M. Franz Cumont, Conservateur of the Royal Museums at Brussels, on *Roman Eschatology Illustrated by Monuments and Inscriptions*. Further papers filled the remainder of the session.

THIRD JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Thursday evening, December 28.

At 8 P.M. the Societies met in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Institute, Professor Andrew F. West, of Princeton University, presiding.

Reports on the excavations at Cyrene and those at Sardis were presented by Professors Joseph Clark Hoppin and Howard Crosby Butler respectively.

FOURTH SESSION

Friday morning, December 29.

The Association was called to order at 9.45 A.M., in Thaw Hall, by the Chairman, Professor Thomas D. Goodell. Papers were read throughout the session.

FIFTH SESSION

Friday afternoon, December 29.

The Association met in Thaw Hall at 2 P.M., Professor Rolfe presiding during the business meeting, Professor Goodell during the reading of papers.

The President reported that the Committee appointed by him to consider the readjustment of English and Latin work in the preparatory schools, Professor Edwin W. Fay, Chairman (cf. xli, xlii, footnote 2), had no report to make. It was thereupon

Voted, That the Committee on the Readjustment of English and Latin Work in the Preparatory Schools be allowed to report progress, and that it be continued.

Professor John C. Kirtland reported progress from the Committee on the Harmonizing of Grammatical Terminology, appointed by the President since the last annual meeting, in the spirit of a resolution adopted at Providence, December 29, 1910 (cp. xli, xlii, and footnote 1)¹:—

Voted, That the Committee on the Harmonizing of Grammatical Terminology be continued.

The Committee on the Seal reported by its Chairman, Professor Frank C. Babbitt, that it had caused a tentative design to be prepared, and that this provisional seal had been printed on the programme of the meeting; but that objections had been taken to various features, and that the Executive Committee (to whom, with the Committee on Seal, the matter had been referred with power at the last meeting; cp. xli, xi) had declined to approve the present design.

On motion of Professor Harold N. Fowler, who expressed a strong preference for a codex in place of the papyrus roll,

Voted, That the Committee on the Seal be continued for another year, to report at the next meeting.

Professor George C. Fiske reported that the Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer had examined the book, compared the vouchers, and certified that the report of the Treasurer was correct.

Professor Thomas FitzHugh reported that the Committee on the Place of the Next Meeting had considered invitations from Washington, the University of Virginia, the University of Pennsylvania, the Washington University, St. Louis; that Washington was preferred by the Archaeological Institute, subject to the concurrence of this Association.

¹ This Committee consists of Professors John C. Kirtland, Chairman, B. L. Bowen, Hermann Collitz, Walter Miller, and Dr. Sidney G. Stacey. The National Education Association and the Modern Language Association have appointed similar Committees, to act in conjunction with that which represents this Association.

On motion of Professor Samuel E. Bassett,

Voted, That the place and time of the next meeting be left to the Executive Committee, with the recommendation that, if practicable, the invitation of the University of Virginia be accepted.

On motion of Professor Charles Knapp,

Voted, That the Executive Committee be requested to take all possible steps to make an adjustment of separate and combined programmes, if the American Philological Association and the Archaeological Institute of America continue to meet together.

On motion of Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, of the Committee appointed for that purpose at the first session (cf. p. x), the following resolution in honor of the late Professor March was adopted by a rising vote :—

The members of the American Philological Association record their sense of the loss to this society and to scholarship, in the death, in September last, of their eminent colleague, Professor Francis Andrew March. He was one of the founders of this Association, was twice its President, and was for many years a member of its Executive Committee. He was always a faithful attendant at the meetings of the Association, to which he contributed papers and discussions of unique interest. He was a wise counsellor and a kindly leader. By his life and his works he brought honor to his country, and to American scholarship; and this Association gratefully records his name as that of one of its great leaders, whose example will remain an inspiration to all who knew him, or who reverence the ideas of truth to which he was devoted.

CHARLES P. G. SCOTT,
THOMAS D. GOODELL.
WILLIAM G. HALE.

Dr. Scott made a statement also of the work of the American Dialect Society, in particular its dictionary. The members were invited to join, or to make contributions.

The Chair presented a request from our colleague Dr. Alfred Gudeman, of the *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, that members would send in offprints of all their papers, wherever published, to the following address, — *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae*, Thierschstrasse 11, Munich, Bavaria.

On motion of the Secretary,

Voted, That the American Philological Association, in hearty sympathy with the movement to introduce into our popular works of reference a uniform key-alphabet, approve the alphabet adopted by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Voted, That this recommendation be not construed as in any way abrogating the Association's approval, on December 29, 1905, of the original and more scientific form of this alphabet.¹

¹ *Proceedings* for 1905, xxxvi, xlv.

On motion of Professor Thomas D. Goodell,

Voted, That the American Philological Association desires to express cordial thanks for their generous hospitality to the authorities of the University of Pittsburgh, to the Carnegie Institute and its President, Dr. Holland, to the Clubs that have opened their houses to us, to the Pittsburgh Society of the Archaeological Institute, and especially to the Local Committee, whose efforts have contributed so much to our pleasure.

On motion of Professor B. L. Ullman,

Voted, That members be requested to furnish very brief abstracts of their papers for the newspapers, and that notice to this effect be put upon the programme.

In the absence of any member of the Nominating Committee the Chair presented its report as follows : —

President, Professor Thomas Dwight Goodell, Yale University.

Vice-Presidents, Professor Harold North Fowler, Western Reserve University.
Professor Frank Frost Abbott, Princeton University.

Secretary and Treasurer, Professor Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University.

Executive Committee, The above-named officers, and

Professor Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University.

Principal William Peterson, McGill University.

Professor Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan.

Professor John Adams Scott, Northwestern University.

Professor Kirby Flower Smith, Johns Hopkins University.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to cast a single ballot, upon which the above-named officers for the ensuing year were declared elected.

The Chair then appointed Professor Paul Shorey, of the University of Chicago, as the new member of the Nominating Committee.

Professor Goodell took the chair, and the rest of the session was occupied by the reading of papers.

FOURTH JOINT SESSION WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Friday evening, December 29.

The Societies met at 8 P.M. in the Lecture Hall of the Carnegie Institute. Principal William Peterson, of McGill University, presided.

Director Bert Hodge Hill, of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, reported upon the excavations of the School in the year 1910-1911; Dr. T. Leslie Shear, of Columbia University, on

trial excavations at Knidos. A paper by Professor A. L. Frothingham, of Princeton University, was read by Professor Fowler, the subject being *The Real Explanation of the Founding and Early Growth of the City of Rome*.

The next annual meeting will be held at Washington, D.C., December 27-30, 1912.

III. ABSTRACTS

1. Two Mummy-Labels in the Carnegie Museum, by Professor Hamilton Ford Allen, of Washington and Jefferson College.

1. Τκοναλατεῖνε Ἐπωνύχου ἐτῶν ΙΘ.

2. Πορούσιος Ἀρεμήφιος μητρὸς Τβήσιος ἐβίωσεν L N.

Since published in full in *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, Pittsburgh, Pa., vol. VIII, pp. 218 ff.

2. Note on Sophocles, *Antigone*, 134, by Professor Samuel Eliot Bassett, of the University of Vermont.

τανταλωθείς does not mean 'swung down (like the scale-pan of a balance),' which is impossible on etymological grounds, nor 'rudely shaken,' as the scholiast interprets it, but 'made a Tantalus of' (τὸ τοῦ Ταντάλου παθὼν, Eustathius, 1701, 20). This implies both 'hurled violently down' and 'balked of his purpose,' and is most appropriately applied to Capaneus.

This note will appear in full in *Classical Philology*.

3. The Exposure of Oedipus, by Professor Samuel Eliot Bassett.

The importance of the rôle of the Theban herdsman in the *Oedipus Tyrannus* is generally recognized. This rôle Sophocles created by introducing an innovation into the legend of the exposure of Oedipus: the infant is not rescued after having been exposed or set afloat on the sea, as in the earlier versions, but the herdsman of Laius pities the babe, and so spares its life. It seems probable that this innovation was suggested to the poet by the story of the infancy of Cyrus as told by Herodotus (I, 108-110), for the following reasons: 1. The element of pity is not found in any of the many Greek legends of the exposure of a child of destiny, but is common in Oriental tales of exposure. One of these, the story of Cyrus, was made available to Sophocles by the writings of Herodotus, from which the poet received many suggestions. 2. The parallel between the two stories of exposure is striking. 3. There are also verbal similarities which

increase the probability that Sophocles had in mind the story of Cyrus when he wrote the *Oedipus*.

The paper will appear in the *Classical Review*.

4. Note on a Roman Ring, by Professor William N. Bates, of the University of Pennsylvania.

A short time ago, while making a catalogue of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, I came across a ring with an interesting inscription. It is a woman's gold ring, apparently dating from imperial Roman times, and consists of a plain band, and, in place of a seal, the figure of a naked infant modelled in the act of climbing up a pole; that is, up the band of the ring. On the inside is the inscription EXCIDIO SERVATA MEQ, which I take to mean "Preserved by my destruction." What the significance of these words is it is not easy to say. Most Roman ring inscriptions are of a very simple character, such as "Te amo" and the like; and a search through the Latin *Corpus*, and through such special works as the *Catalogue of Rings* of the British Museum, has failed to show anything like this one. Taken in connection with the infant, one would infer that the life of a mother had been saved by the death of her child, and that the ring was designed to commemorate that event. I have brought this inscription to the attention of the American Philological Association in the hope that the Latinists present may be able to throw some light upon it, or give me some information on the practice among the Romans of wearing rings to commemorate unusual events.

5. Horsemanship in Livy, by Professor Donald Cameron, of Boston University.

Impressed by the number of runaway horses and thrown riders that figure in Livy's battles, I came to think that possibly a good many of them owed their place in history to Livy's notions as to what a horse and rider would be likely to do in certain circumstances, rather than to what he found in his authorities. To test this theory I made a collection of the instances, and in each case, except where Livy is our only authority, compared his account with that of other writers. I also went through Polybius, Caesar (including the supplements), Sallust, and Tacitus to see to what extent such incidents figure in their histories. (The three Latin authors I covered by means of the

indices verborum, s.v. *equus*, and Polybius with the aid of Shuckburgh's translation.)

In none of the four do I find any frightened or runaway horses. (I am speaking throughout of horses with riders on their backs. Pol. III, 51, 5 and III, 53, 10, *Bell. Afr.* 72, 5, and *Tac. Agr.* 37 are hardly real exceptions.) Nor in any of them do I find any mention of a thrown rider except when the rider is wounded or the horse is wounded or falls. In Livy, frightened or runaway horses help to decide the conduct or issue of battles in some eleven instances. Riders are thrown on six different occasions, and sometimes the ground is thickly strewn with them.

Early in the first book (I, 12, 9) he gives us his notion of what is to be expected of a horse and his rider. In the battle between the Romans and Sabines, he tells us, Mettius happened to be fighting on horseback; *eo pelli facilius fuit*. The horse promptly shows how easy it is by running away with Mettius and landing him in a swamp. Besides Livy there are for this event *testes tres acerrumi* (Varro, *L.L.* v, 149, quoting Piso; Dion. Hal. II, 42, and Plut. *Rom.* 18, 4-7). These give various detailed explanations as to how Mettius happened to get into the swamp, but not one of them says anything about a frightened horse.

I find two cases of almost direct conflict of testimony between Livy and Polybius. In his story of the battle on the Ticinus Livy adds a tale of frightened horses and thrown riders to an account which otherwise almost sentence for sentence follows that of Polybius. Again, on the Trebia with the same arrangement of the lines of battle they are directly at variance in regard to the effect of the elephants on the Roman horses. And Polybius, we know, was an experienced horseman.

The other references to frightened horses I will give when the paper is published in full. As for thrown riders I will now refer only to the wholesale tumbling without even the suggestion of an excuse in x, 36, 4. Though not coming strictly under this head, the most illustrious victim of a Livian horse is Drusus, the brother of Tiberius. For the story of the fallen horse and broken leg, Livy's epitome is, I believe, our sole authority. In other accounts he dies of a lingering illness and nothing is said about a horse.

Livy's fondness for the device of taking off the bridles to give greater impetus to a charge of cavalry is, it seems to me, a mark of a man who had little practical knowledge of horses. Contrast the scarcity

of references to any such practice in other writers, who put their stories of it back in the days of the Tarquins and Lake Regillus.

To sum up, in histories written by experienced horsemen like Polybius and Caesar, we find practically no runaway horses or thrown riders. For none of Livy's rather numerous stories of happenings of this sort have I been able to find any confirmation in other writers, except that Appian in his account of the battle on the Trebia seems to have been so impressed by Livy's horse and elephant story that he makes an important shift in his arrangement of the battle lines to suit it. My conclusion is that Livy had probably had little experience in the handling of horses, and that he is more or less obsessed by the notion that a horse is a fearsome beast likely at any time to run away with or throw its rider. This belief leads him, I think, to invent, or select from his authorities, incidents that are in accord therewith, and in matters of horsemanship and in his accounts of cavalry battles he is not to be too readily trusted.

This paper will be published in full elsewhere.

6. Scenery and Stage Properties in Seneca's Tragedies, by Professor Harold Loomis Cleasby, of Syracuse University.

The belief that Seneca's dramas are purely literary compositions, intended not for the stage, but for the library, or at best the declamation hall, no longer receives such widespread acceptance as formerly.¹ Tragedy, to be sure, was not a form of amusement popular with the common people of that day, but occasional performances were given at Rome, and doubtless in some of the larger Italian towns as well. Scholars in general agree that, whether Seneca's plays were really put upon the stage or not, yet they are so written that they could have been performed as easily as any of the Greek dramas.²

If then this is the case, the questions involved in the staging of these Latin tragedies are not unimportant. First of all, it is necessary to consider the nature of the scenery. Navarre³ states that of the thirty-two Greek tragedies which have come down to us, twenty-eight are played in practically the same setting. This setting, it need hardly be said, is that of the palace or temple; there

¹ See especially A. Marek, *De temporis et loci unitatibus a Seneca tragico observatis* (Warsaw, 1909), pp. 1-3.

² Cf. Leo, *De Senecae tragoediis observationes criticae*, p. 82.

³ In Daremberg-Saglio, *Dictionnaire des Antiquités*, s.v. *machina*.

seems to have been little or no difference between the representations of the two; in fact, in Seneca's *Thyestes* (v. 901 f.) we have a case in which they are confused. Atreus commands that the doors of the "temple" be opened that he may behold his brother at the grewsome banquet. A number of variations upon this general scene could be effected by means of the *περίακτοι*. This palace temple setting is used in *Hercules Furens*, *Medea*, *Phaedra*, *Oedipus*, *Agamemnon*,¹ *Thyestes*, in part of *Phoenissae* and in part of *Hercules Oetaeus*. In the *Troades*, however, the scene is laid among the ruins of Troy; accordingly we must suppose, in case the palace-temple decoration were of permanent nature, that over it were drawn curtains or boards painted in an appropriate manner. The tomb of Hector, which plays such an important part in the third act, may have been painted over one of the doors in the fixed wall, but it is better to assume that this was a separate construction, standing out upon the stage at some distance from the back scene. In such event the tomb would not necessarily be upon the stage except during the third act (vv. 409-813), and so Seneca could be acquitted of the inconsistency of which he is apparently guilty in verse 1087, where the messenger, in describing the death of Astyanax, which presumably took place at some distance from the place of the action, states that one impious spectator found an excellent post of observation upon Hector's tomb. The *Hercules Oetaeus* and the *Phoenissae* involve changes of scene; for this and other reasons they are to be set apart from the other Senecan tragedies, all of which are well fitted for the stage. As a kind of "literary property" Seneca uses in three different plays (*Thyestes*, 901 f.; *Phaedra*, 384, 863, 1154 (cf. 1275), *Hercules Furens*, 1035) the dungeon hewn from the living rock — evidently a reminiscence of the "Carcer" *par excellence* of the Romans.

Together with the theatre, naturally enough, the Romans received from the Greeks certain mechanical devices by means of which special theatrical effects could be obtained. Of these the *ἐκκύκλημα* seems the most characteristic of the classic stage. Seneca could have used the *ἐκκύκλημα* about six times; in some of the instances, however, it is not possible to determine whether this machine was really demanded by the playwright or not. The *μηχανή* is used in the *Medea* (v. 1020) and in the *Hercules Oetaeus* (v. 1943), the *θεολογέον* or *διστόγυα* in the *Medea* (v. 973) and in the first part of the

¹ In the *Hercules Furens* and the *Medea* there are certain apparent inconsistencies with reference to the identity of the temple or palace.

second play contained in those fragments which we know collectively as the *Phoenissae* (vv. 363-442). Although the Roman stage was provided with trap doors, ἀναπίσματα, and stairs leading down from these, Χαρόνιοι κλίμακες, yet there seems no example of their use in Seneca; the tomb of Hector in the Troades, if a movable object instead of part of the back scene, would probably be high enough to allow a child to crouch within.

Of "properties" in the narrower sense, each play has certain ones peculiar to itself. Among the most interesting are the chariot and horses which appear in the *Agamemnon* (v. 916); the sacrificial requisites, together with the victim itself in the *Oedipus* (v. 999 ff.); the paraphernalia for the great incantation scene in the *Medea* (vv. 577 f., 740 ff.). Pageants, processions, and striking stage pictures are not uncommon in the tragedies.

In conclusion, the detailed consideration of the scenery and stage properties in Seneca's tragedies confirms in no small degree the belief that Seneca wrote his plays, with the exception of the *Phoenissae* and the *Hercules Oetaeus*, with the intention of having them acted.

7. The Nature of the Soul as Set Forth by Certain Pre-Socratic Philosophers, by Professor Robert B. English, of Washington and Jefferson College.

This study is confined to the Pythagoreans alone. Aristotle and the Doxographists are the chief sources. Examination of these reveals the following:

1. Soul, mind, justice, opportunity, and such like things are properties of number (Arist. *Metaph.* 1, 5, 2). In this man resembles the universe. All realities and all relations both in man and in the universe are numbers or properties of number.

2. The soul of man is a unity, a harmony of contraries (ib. *Phys.* 1, 2). This human factor has its cosmic counterpart in unit number (*Metaph.* 1, 5).

3. The soul is self-moved (*de Anima*, 1, 2, 4) and possesses the power of volitional transmigration (ib. 1, 3, 23). This motion has its counterpart in the formation of unities, the first of which, τὸ εἷν, best understood as the "central fire," is composed of the limited odd and the unlimited even (*Metaph.* 1, 5). Some held a prior genesis of even number from uneven (ib. XIII, 3-4), and made up unity out of the uneven and the even thus obtained. When the first unity was obtained it became the centre of magnitude, of motion, and of nature

(*de Coelo*, II, 13), and was the most authoritative part of the all. Soul motion is the counterpart of this cosmic motion.

The Doxographers add (Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* I, 27) that soul is extended through space and is the source from whence human souls are derived; that when the body dies the immortal intelligence returns to its near of kin, the world soul (Aët. *Plac.* IV, 7, 1).

4. Aristotle is silent as to the Pythagorean ideas of the divisions and functions of the soul. The Doxographers (ib. IV, 4, 1) say that they divided the soul into two parts, rational and irrational, or, more exactly, into three parts, subdividing the irrational part into the emotions and the desires. Only the rational part, the intelligence, is like the first number, immaterial, immortal, good, while the irrational part, corresponding to diversity, is material, mortal, evil. Thus ultimately the only survival of the cosmos will be original number, and the only survival of man will be the intelligence, and these are identical in kind.

The functions of the soul are said (ib. I, 3, 8) to be intelligence (monad), science (dyad), opinion (triad), sense perception (tetrad). These four functions correspond to the tetrad, which is included in the perfect number ten ($1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$), and to the four primal elements. The adding of a fifth element, aether, was an achievement of the earlier Pythagoreans (Zeller, *Pre-Soc. Phil.* I, 318 n.). Later the cosmic body, the human body, and the powers of the soul were each considered to embrace five elements (Theodoretus, v, 20; Dox. 390).

5. The moral teachings of the Pythagoreans are based on number. They consider (Arist. *Eth.* I, 4) that unity is to be found in the co-ordination of good things; that well-being belongs to the first principle as fundamental (*Metaph.* XIII, 4); that justice is ἀριθμὸς ἰσότητος (*Mor.* I, 1, 6); evil is unlimited, corresponding to even number, and, like it, capable of infinite subdivision; that good is limited, corresponding to odd number (*Eth.* II, 5), which sets a limit to bi-partition. These are to be regarded as qualities of soul.

The Doxographers identified in one group monad, god, good, infinite, the immaterial, the immortal, the intelligence; in the other they identified the dyad, earth, evil, the undefined, the material, the mortal, science, opinion, sense perception. These are, as it were, two parallel chains of identity linking man with the cosmos, the one on the psychical, the other on the physical, side.

Allowing that when they mention Pythagoras by name they imply the Pythagorean system, the statements of the Doxographers show

that only natural and normal additions to the tenets of the early school were made by later sects and devotees.

8. Lucilius, the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, and Persius, by Professor George Converse Fiske, of the University of Wisconsin.

The purpose of this paper was to show (1) that the influence of Lucilius, especially of book xxvi, was felt in the form and language of Horace's *Ars Poetica*; (2) that the aesthetic creed of Persius, especially in the first satire, and incidentally in his other satires, is derived from the *Ars Poetica* of Horace, but readapted to suit the literary conditions of the age of Nero.

So far as the influence of Lucilius upon the *Ars Poetica* is concerned, the writer accepted the results of Norden's investigation, *Die Composition und die Literaturgattung der Horazischen Epistula ad Pisones*, and Cichorius's reconstruction of a satire of Lucilius in the eisagogic form, addressed to a young historian, Julius Congus. In support of this theory, it was shown (1) that this *εἰσαγωγή* in book xxvi was like Horace's *Ars Poetica*, formulated according to the same rhetorical laws—mainly of Greek origin—as Horace's *Ars Poetica*. Among these may be mentioned the *τόποι* of unity and congruity, choice of words with special reference to new formations, the differentiation of style by *εἶδος* or literary genre, the differentiation of style by *πάθος* with especial reference to the simplicity of the middle style, and the *τόπος* of the sincere friend and critic (*A. P.* 419 ff., Lucilius, 611, 953, 957, 664). (2) It was shown that within this common rhetorical framework occurred instances of direct imitation, free adaptation of the words, scenes, thought, and language of Lucilius as found especially in books xxvi, xxvii, but also elsewhere in the satires. The conclusion was, therefore, that Lucilius was the first Latin exponent of many of the theories of literary criticism hitherto regarded as peculiarly Horatian, as well as the direct model of certain portions of the *Ars Poetica*.

The second part of the paper endeavored to show that the *Ars Poetica* exercised a similar influence upon the literary theory of Persius, especially in the first satire and lines 1–20 of the fifth satire. A detailed study was made of these two satires. As the first satire is aggressively satiric rather than eisagogic, we are not to expect any close structural parallelism; the succession of topics seemed to lack the strict coherence established by Norden for the *Ars Poetica*. On

the other hand, the presence of twenty-four passages from the *Ars Poetica*, some of considerable length, showed, it was held, the immediate influence of this manual of poetics upon Persius. The analysis of the critical passage in the fifth satire seemed to show that it was the ideal of Persius to fuse the vehemence (τὸ σφοδρόν) of Lucilius with the charm (ἡ χάρις) of Horace.

The paper will be published in full in the *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*.

9. Tyrannio Amisenus and the Hellenization of Latin Accentual and Rhythmic Theory, by Professor Thomas Fitz-Hugh, of the University of Virginia.

In response to Roman hellenomania Livius Andronicus is already found busy in his *Odyssea* so modulating his Saturnians as to prepare the way for the introduction into tripudic rhythm of the free Greek thesis by the use of the artificial *ictus* (s) :

A-G A-G | A-A-G || A-O-G | A-A-G
Virum mihi Camena insece versutum : Iambico-Trochaic propaedeutic.
[A-G^s A-G^s | A-A-G || A-O-G | A-A-G]
A-O-G | A-A-G || A-A A-A-O-G | A-A-G
Inferus an superus tibi fert deus funera Ulixes : Dactylic propaedeutic.
[A-O-G A-A-G^s || A-A A-A-O-G | A-A-G]

This artificial *ictus* was, of course, necessary in the quantitative period wherever an A arsis immediately preceded a G or O thesis, since otherwise the rhythm of the quantitative thesis would be reversed :

A-G A-A-G^s || A-G^s A-A-G | A-A-G
Musae quae pedibus magnum pulsatis Olympum : Dactylic.
A-G^s A-G^s | A-A-G || A-A-G^s | A-G^s
Laudo malum quom amici tuom ducis malum : Iambic.

On the basis of a free quantitative thesis there was no escape from the despised tripudium and the artificial *ictus*, except to introduce a Greek accentual system. This was the purpose of the μέση προσῳδία of Tyrannio Amisenus. The only result of Tyrannio's scientific fraud was to stultify our accentual tradition. Latin accent itself remained tripudic to the last.

The free spirit of Christian hymnology promptly cast aside the impossible fiction of a free quantitative thesis in a stress rhythm, and gave us modern rhythm with fundamental harmony of the Italico-Keltic and Hellenic thesis :

A-A-G A-G | A-O-G || A-A-O-G | A-A-O-G
Aeterna Christi munera vel martyrum victorias: Iambic.

In my next paper I hope to discuss the fraud of Caesius Bassus and the hellenization of Latin Saturnian theory, — the finishing touch to the confusion wrought by the fraud of Tyrannio.

10. Some Puzzling Passages in Sophocles and Euripides, by Professor Joseph E. Harry, of the University of Cincinnati.

Eur. *Hipp.* 468-469. The passage has nothing to do with architecture. The metaphor is taken from the sea and refers to the statement in the following verses (πεσοῦσ' . . . ἐκνεῦσαι). The unfamiliar ἀκρίζουσ' αἰέν became ἀκριβώτειαν, whereupon οἷδ' ἐν στέγῃ was changed to οὐδὲ στέγην to provide an object for the verb; and then the preposition εἰς naturally became ἧς.

Soph. *El.* 568-569. The last clause means "With a boast about the slaughter of which he shot and hit." The proof offered was both syntactical and lexicographical.

Soph. *Ai.* 137-147. If the text is sound, ἵππομανῇ means μεγαλομανῇ. Cf. horse-chestnut, horse-nettle, horse-mushroom, horse-plan-tain, horse-fiddle, horse-pie, horse-billiards, *Pferdekur*. A horse-radish exceeds an ordinary radish in pungency, as a ἵππομανία exceeds an ordinary μανία in intensity. Cf. ἵπποτυφία, ἵππολάπαθον, ἵππόφλομος, ἵππόπορος, ἵπποσέλινον, ἵππόκρημνα, ἵπποβάμονα ('moving like horses,' 'quait ungula campum,' as though battalions were hurrying to the charge). Cf. Aesch. *Suppl.* 284.

But it is practically certain that Sophocles did not write the words as we have them. This is evident from the sense, from the construction of χεῖμῶν' ἐπιβάντ', and from the use of ὀλέσαι. The corruption was due to the juxtaposition of ὀλέσαι and Δαναῶν βοτά. The latter is the object of κτείνοντ', not of the preceding infinitive. When ἵππομανῇ became ἵππομανῇ χεῖμῶν' changed to λειμῶν', and σε was considered the subject.

This paper will be published in full elsewhere as three separate articles.

11. φθάνω, λανθάνω, and τυγχάνω in Later Greek from Aristotle to Zonaras, by Professor Joseph E. Harry.

The writer became interested many years ago in the behavior of τυγχάνω, and had collected a large percentage of the examples in

classical Greek, when Wheeler's paper appeared¹ and made his collection superfluous. Later he continued the investigation in post-classical Greek, but with the addition of *φθάνω* and *λανθάνω*.

This paper will be published in full elsewhere.

12. Zeta, by Professor Richard Wellington Husband, of Dartmouth College.

This study of the history of Zeta includes all words found in Liddell-Scott, but those whose etymology is at all doubtful have been rigorously excluded. It was undertaken in order to secure additional information as to the origin of Z standing initially in such words as *ζυγόν* and *ζητέω*, but was broadened to include the classification of verbs in *αζω*, *εζω*, *ιζω*, *οζω*, *υζω*, in view of the unsatisfactory classification by Kühner-Blass, I, 2, p. 261. The study has been largely formal, and a later semantic study may afford new light on chronology, or the influence of one form upon another, and might even affect somewhat the method of classification here adopted.

I. ZETA IN THE STEM

Here nothing new has been discovered, and only the numbers of examples are given except in one class.

1. Z from *sd* occurs in 12 stems, e.g. *Ἀθήναζε*, *ὄζος*, *χαμάζε*.
2. Z from *gui* occurs in but one root, with 183 derivative forms, e.g. *ζάω*, *ζῶος*, *ζῶω*; cf. Lat. *vivus*.
3. Z from *dī* occurs in 24 roots and 66 words. More than half of these are instances of the Aeolic intensive prefix *ζα* < *δια*. Few are common Attic forms. I suggest that when *-δι-* was accented, it remained unchanged, but when unaccented, it became *-ζ-*, e.g. *Ζεύς*, *κάρζα* < *καρδία*, *ζαμενής*. The universal recession of Aeolic sometimes obscures this phenomenon.
4. Z from *gy* in the root. There are but three words, *ἐπιζαρέω*, *ζέλλω*, *ζέρεθρον*, all Arcadian; cf. Hoffmann, *Die Makedonen*, p. 38.
5. Z from initial *i*. The list is *ζειά*, *ζεύγνυμι* and *ζυγόν*, *ζέω*, *ζημία*, *ζήλος*, *ζητέω*, *ζύμη*, *ζώνη* and *ζώννυμι*, *ζωρός*, with 434 derivatives. The question, long discussed, is whether these words had initial *i* or a spirant *j*. It is generally conceded that no help can be derived from any source outside Greek; cf. Schulze, *Ueber das Verhältniss des ζ zu den entsprechenden Lauten der verwandten Sprachen*;

¹ *Harvard Studies*, 1891.

Pedersen, "Bidrag til den Albanesiske Sproghistorie," in *Festskrift til Vilh. Thomsen*, pp. 246-257; Zupitza, *Zts. f. celt. Phil.* II, 189 ff.; Pedersen, *Aspirationen i Irsk*, pp. 129 ff.; Sievers in Paul-Braune, *Beiträge*, XVIII, 407-409; Hoffmann-Krayer, *KZ.* XXXIV, 144-152; Sütterlin, *IF.* IV, 100; Hirt, *Ablaut*, 650, and, most important, Sommer, *Griechische Lautstudien*, pp. 137 ff. Theories on a Greek basis alone are given by Sommer and by Pedersen, *KZ.* XXXVI, 103 ff., to account for the difference between initial ζ and the spiritus asper of such words as ἄγως, ἦπαρ, ὄς, ἔως, ὦπα. I offer the following. In words with spiritus asper the accent stands on the initial syllable wherever the law of three morae will permit, and cognates show that this is the inherited accent. Thus, ἄγως, cf. Skt. -yágya, yágyas; ἦπαρ, cf. Skt. yákr̥t̥, Lat. iēc̃ur, Armen. léard; ὦπα, cf. Zend yāre; ὄς, cf. Goth. já-bai; ἔως, cf. Skt. yávat; ὑσμίνη, cf. Skt. yúdhyati, Zend yud, Ir. iódna; ὑάκινθος, cf. Skt. yúva-, Lat. iúvenis, Goth. júnda. One exception is ὑμεῖς, cf. Skt. yuyám, but Lith. jù-du. Possibly ἡμεῖς is responsible for spiritus asper rather than ζ.

Among those with initial ζ an almost equal uniformity prevails. These do not have the accent on the initial syllable, e.g. ζυγόν, ζημία, ζεῖά, ζωρός. The cognates vary in position of their accent. There are but two exceptions, ζύμη and ζῆλος. With ζύμη cf. Skt. yus, Lat. ius, both monosyllables. The presence of ζ instead of spiritus asper is accounted for by semantic and formal connection with ζέω and ζωμός. Ζῆλος seems to be a real exception, but if it is to be connected with δῶκω (Hirt, *Ablaut*, 363) from root *deja*, it is taken out of this class altogether. The verbs have been subject to the Greek wave of recession, which obscures their original accent. These are ζητέω, ζεύγνυμι, ζώννυμι, ζέω. Ζητέω, with accent on the second syllable, falls under the rule. The two verbs in -νυμι had the accent originally on the suffix -neu, cf. Skt. yunákti and yuváti (Hirt, *Akzent*, pp. 182 ff.; *Ablaut*, p. 188). For ζέω cf. Skt. yáśyati, with participle *prá-yasta*, the simple form of which would presumably be *-yastá, for which cf. ἑσπός, and the ζ of the present may be due to that of the participle.

The phonetic history of the two sets of words would be as follows: All had at first an initial vowel *i*, followed in some cases by an accented vowel, in others by an unaccented vowel. The vowel *i*, being in hiatus, gradually became consonantal, the point at which it remained in all languages except Greek and Irish. In Irish it wholly disappeared, while in Greek it becomes merely the spiritus asper when

followed by a tonic vowel, but when followed by an atonic vowel it gains a slight increase of speed and perhaps stress, and is eventually represented by ζ, through an intermediate step *dī*. In Greek, *δι* medially unaccented regularly becomes ζ, *e.g.* ἐλπίζω, ἔξομαι, but remains when accented, *e.g.* παιδίον, καρδιά. Initially *δι* remains when accented, *e.g.* δίατα, also when followed by an accented vowel, *e.g.* Διώνυσος, διά, διάκονος, διώκω. Διερός, if derived from δίω, is not an exception, and purely Greek compounds of διά, δίς, should manifestly be excluded. An examination of the list of words containing ζ in the root from *-dī-* shows this fact clearly.

II. ZETA FORMED BY THE UNION OF *ī* IN A SUFFIX WITH δ OR γ IN THE STEM

The words here are usually verbs, formed by adding the suffix *-ω* to a nominal stem in δ or γ. They are exactly like στέλλω, φαίνω, φθείρω, and others.

6. Z from stems in δ with *ī* added. There are 123 roots, making a total of 645 words, *e.g.* ἀσπίζω, ἐλπίζω, ῥίξα, φαντάζω. The root *ped* supplies 90 words, *sed* 78, ῥιδ- 98, κομιδ- 25, while several others supply from 10 to 14.

7. Z from stems in γ with *ī* added. There are 78 roots, making a total of 277 words, *e.g.* κλάζω, μᾶζα, πλάζω, σταζω. The future and aorist often have *-σω* and *-σα* through the influence of stems in *-δ*, *e.g.* ἀρπάζω.

III. ZETA IN A SUFFIX

The words here are mostly verbs, the majority being denominatives. They may be classified into those adding *-dī*, *-adī*, *-idī*, *-odī*, *-udī*, and *-iadī* to the stem, upon the analogy of stems in *-δ*. It would appear that the special suffix in each instance was a matter of form rather than of meaning, although there seems at times to be a distinction in meaning also. When a suffix is added, the final stem vowel is normally lost.

8. With *-dī* added to the stem :—

(a) In *-o*, 30 roots, 49 words. The stem always ends in *-ω*, *e.g.* αἰγίζω, ἀκοντίζω, αἰριζω, χωρίζω.

(b) In *-ι*, 34 roots, 69 words, *e.g.* θεσπίζω, πολίζω, ὑβρίζω.

(c) In a consonant, 12 roots, 51 words, usually neuter stems in *-τ* with nominative in *-α*, *e.g.* θανμάζω, ὀνομάζω, πωμάζω, χειμάζω. Occasionally some other class is represented, as in δελεάζω, χαρίζομαι, χρώζω.

(*d*) Verbal, 28 roots, 114 words, *e.g.* βιβάζω, βλύζω, κλύζω, χάζω.

(*e*) Adverb, 11 roots, 30 words, *e.g.* ἀγκάζομαι, ἀρτίζω, νοσφίζομαι.

(*f*) Interjection, 8 roots, 13 words, *e.g.* ειάζω, εΐάζω, ᾤζω, ᾠζω.

9. With *-adī* added to the stem : —

(*a*) In *-ā*, 153 roots, 442 words, *e.g.* ἀγοράζω, αἰγάζω, δικάζω, δοξάζω.

(*b*) In *-o*, 175 roots, 378 words, *e.g.* γυμνάζω, ἡσυχάζω, ἐργάζομαι.

(*c*) In a consonant, 21 roots, 36 words, *e.g.* στασιάζω, γλυκάζω, πλεονάζω.

(*d*) Verbal, 25 roots, 52 words, *e.g.* εικάζω, τροχάζω, σκεπάζω.

(*e*) Adverb, 2 roots, 8 words, ἀμφιάζω, ἀντιάζω.

10. With *-idī* added to the stem : —

(*a*) In *-ā*, 83 roots, 148 words, *e.g.* γλωττίζω, θαλασσιζω, Περσιζω.

(*b*) In *-o*, 400 roots, 989 words, *e.g.* βαρβαρίζω, θησαυρίζω, λογίζομαι.

(*c*) In a consonant, 304 roots, 701 words, *e.g.* δογματίζω, ἐθίζω, ποδίζω, τειχίζω, χειρίζω. Stems in *-εσ-* lose the final syllable before the suffix, *e.g.* ἀνθίζω, ἔδαφίζω, εὐτελίζω, εὐτρεπίζω.

(*d*) Verbal, 46 roots, 106 words, *e.g.* γεμίζω, βαλλίζω, ἐρεθίζω, φημίζω. They are derived from various forms of consonant and vowel stems. Vowel stems lose their final vowel, *e.g.* κοιμίζω (*-aw*), φοιτίζω (*-aw*).

(*e*) Adverb, 3 roots, 12 words, *e.g.* λακτίζω, χυδαίζω, ἐγγίζω.

11. With *-odī* added to the stem : —

No example exists with absolute certainty. Possibly *καπρώζω* < *κάπρος*, and *σιφλώζω* < *σίφλος*. Two others, *ἀρμόζω* and *οἰμώζω*, are very doubtful (Debrunner, *IF.* xxi, pp. 269 ff.)

12. With *-udī* added to the stem : —

For elaborate treatment of all verbs in *-υζω*, Debrunner, *IF.* xxi, pp. 259–269. Some good instances are *ἐρπύζω* < *ἔρπω*, *στρηνύζω* < *στρήνης*, *ταρβύζω* < *τάρβος*, *λακερύζω* and *λακέρυζα* < *λακερός*, *κελαρύζω*, cf. *κέλαδος*. From words like *βαύζω*, *μύζω*, *γρύζω*, denoting sounds or cries, arose *βορβορύζω*, *γογγύζω*, *κοκκύζω*, *τονθορύζω*, all of which have corresponding nouns with stems in *γ*. Next the group *ότοτύζω*, *μασταρύζω*, *ποππύζω*. Lastly *τανθαλύζω*, the only one not denoting a cry or sound.

13. With *iadī* added to the stem : —

(*a*) In *-ā*, *ἀντικνημιάζω*, *-ωριάζω*, *σεληνιάζω*, *συρνιδιάζω*.

(*b*) In *-o*, 14 roots, *e.g.* ἐπιχερρονησιάζω, ἱαμβιάζω.

(*c*) In a consonant, 12 roots, 13 words, *e.g.* ἀγκτηριάζω, ἐξιχνιάζω, τελεσιάζω.

(*d*) Verbal, 3 roots, 6 words, *e.g.* ἀνατροπιάζω, ἐγκρυφιάζω.

SUMMARY OF SECONDARY ZETA

1. STEMS IN -ā	ROOTS	WORDS	4. STEMS IN -i	ROOTS	WORDS
a. Add -adī	153	442	Add -dī	34	69
b. Add -idī	83	148	5. VERB STEMS		
c. Add -iadī	5	7	a. Add -dī	28	114
2. STEMS IN -o			b. Add -adī	25	52
a. Add -dī	30	49	c. Add -idī	46	106
b. Add -adī	175	378	d. Add -udī	2	2
c. Add -idī	400	989	e. Add -iadī	3	6
d. Add -odī	3	13	6. ADVERB STEMS		
e. Add -iadī	14	14	a. Add -dī	11	30
3. STEMS IN A CONSONANT			b. Add -adī	2	8
a. Add -ī	202	932	c. Add -idī	3	12
b. Add -dī	12	61			
c. Add -adī	21	36			
d. Add -idī	304	701			
e. Add -udī	1	1			
f. Add -iadī	12	13			

13. Note on *malis ridentem alienis*, Horace, *Sat.* II, 3, 72, by Professor R. G. Kent, of the University of Pennsylvania.

In this passage Horace describes the ease with which a slippery debtor escapes the payment of his debt: After he has been bound by the most carefully drawn documents, all in many copies, he will escape you like a Proteus; for when you hale him into court *malis ridentem alienis*, he will become a boar, a bird, a rock, or, if he will, a tree.

All is clear but the phrase left untranslated, which has long since been recognized as a reminiscence of *Odys.* xx, 347: Telemachus, knowing that his father's plans are laid, says that he will urge his mother to choose among her suitors; thereupon Athene 'caused unextinguishable laughter to break out among the suitors, and caused their wits to wander; and now they were *laughing with others*' *jāws*, οἱ δ' ἦδ' ἔγανθμοῖσι γελῶν ἀλλοτρίουσιν, the meat that they were eating was flecked with blood, their eyes filled with tears, and their souls longed for wailing' — evil omens that caused the seer Theoclymenus to leave their company. In this passage the phrase evidently means 'were laughing when others should have laughed,' and not they; therefore 'with ill-timed mirth,' rather than 'with a forced, unnatural laughter,' as usually interpreted.

The Horatian phrase has been variously explained: (1) 'laughing

immoderately, with others' cheeks'; the man is confident of escape, and does not spare his cheeks any more than if they were another's; (2) 'laughing secretly,' so that the creditor does not observe that he is laughing; an interpretation supported by the use of *alienus* in Val. Flac. viii, 164, Liv. vi, 36, 8, Sen. *de Clem.* i, 12, *Cons. ad Helv.* 3, and by the use of ἀλλότριος in Thuc. i, 70, 6, Lys. *Epit.* 24, Isoc. *Paneg.* 24, 86, *de Pace*, 12, Lucian, *Luc.* 22, Joseph. *B. Jud.* v, 12, 4, vii, 9, 1, and of ἐχθρός in Tyrt. fr. 9, 5; (3) 'laughing hysterically,' with an involuntary grinning laughter that makes him look unlike himself, for he does not expect to escape; (4) laughing merely to keep up a pretence; (5) 'laughing at the wrong time,' when he should have been worried, as in Homer the suitors laughed when they should have wailed; (6) 'laughing at the other man's cheeks,' that is, laughing at his creditor.

On the relation between this and the Greek phrase four views have been advanced: (A) Horace used the Homeric phrase in the same meaning; (B) he translated it literally without reference to its strict applicability; (C) he misunderstood the Greek phrase; (D) though having the Greek in mind, he purposely used *alienus* in a different sense, cf. citations above. But in view of the exact correspondence with the Homeric passage and of the allusion to Proteus, D seems out of the question; C reflects sorely upon Horace's knowledge of Greek; cf. the paraphrases of the *Iliad* in vv. 191, 195 of this same Satire, with meaning unchanged; B reflects upon his care in writing; cf. *Sat.* ii, 3, 2; i, 9, 23 f.

Of the six interpretations of the Horatian phrase, only 3 and 5 take it in the Homeric sense, and both of these imply that the debtor does not anticipate escape from judgment; yet the whole passage indicates that he fully realizes his powers in this direction. An interpretation that harmonizes with the context and with the Homeric passage is the following:

The debtor, despite the bonds, will escape you; for when you hale him into court, thinking yourself sure of victory, he laughs with an ill-timed mirth, when you, not he, should be laughing — so you think; but he is only leading you on by a pretence of hysterical mirth, for by his transformations he will elude you after all (cf. the story of the impostor with the supposedly broken leg, *Epist.* i, 17, 58–62). The nearest approach to this view is in the edition of Lejay (Paris, 1911), who says that the debtor laughs 'par affectation,' but he proceeds to explain by interpretation 1.

Finally, the sudden change makes the reader wonder whether he was not mistaken in understanding 'laughing with ill-timed mirth,' with *mālis*, rather than 'laughing at the other man's mishaps,' with *mālis*; such puns were much beloved by the Romans (cf. Rolfe, *CJ*, vi, 77 f.), and this unexpected turn is not unlike the *παρὰ προσδοκίαν* so familiar in Horace: *Sat.* i, 1, 79 *bonorum*; i, 3, 20 *minora*; i, 6, 131 *quaestor*; ii, 1, 7 *optimum*; ii, 3, 8 *poetis*; ii, 3, 17 *tonsore*; ii, 3, 120 *paucis*; ii, 3, 326 *maior . . . minori*; ii, 5, 6 *te vate*; ii, 5, 84 *me sene*; *Epist.* i, 6, 60 f. *unus . . . emptum mulus aprum*; i, 18, 25 *vitiis*, where we expect respectively *malorum*, *maiora*, *consul*, *pessimum*, *deabus*, *omnibus bonis*, *omnibus*, *minor . . . maiori*, *te duce*, *me iuvene*, *multi . . . interfectos muli apros*, *virtutibus*.

I therefore propose the interpretation, "When you hale him into court, laughing with apparently ill-timed mirth, he will become a boar, and now a bird, again a rock, and if he will, a tree," for Horace's

Cum rapies in ius malis ridentem alienis,
Fiet aper, modo avis, modo saxum et, cum volet, arbor.

14. The Connection of Paeon with Paeonia, by Professor Grace Harriet Macurdy, of Vassar College.

The paper deals with points in connection with the Paeonians which go to show that the name of the god is an ethnic adjective applied to the god of healing (Helios, Apollo, or possibly Asclepius) worshipped by that tribe.

The paper will be published in the *Classical Review*.

15. Note on Herodotus, i, 59, by Professor Grace Harriet Macurdy.

The usual interpretations of τῷ λόγῳ τῶν ὑπερακρίων προστάς are wrong or inadequate. Professor Myres ("Herodotus and Anthropology," in *Anthropology of the Classics*, p. 165) takes the whole phrase as meaning 'a region differentiated from the other two by the fact that it lay above corn level,' and evidently takes λόγῳ here in the sense of 'tale,' ἀριθμός, and dependent on προστάς. This is grammatically impossible. Stein and Rawlinson, followed by others, interpret τῷ λόγῳ adverbially, 'dem Namen, Vorgeben nach,' 'ostensibly.' They give the same wrong interpretation to τῷ λόγῳ in i, 205, ταύτην πέμπων ὁ Κῦρος ἐμῆτο λόγῳ θελων γυναικα ἣν ἔχειν. In both these passages

the meaning is 'consulto,' 'de industria,' 'with an ulterior motive,' a meaning of the phrase found elsewhere in Herodotus and taking its color from its context.

16. An Author's Correction in Cicero, by Professor Frank G. Moore, of Columbia University.

For obvious reasons it has never been thought necessary to establish a definite criterion for the treatment of author's corrections in classical texts. If the correction can be shown to have been made by the author very shortly after publication, no one hesitates to accept this indisputable type of emendation in place of the best Ms. tradition. On the other hand, if a considerable interval elapsed between publication and the belated expression of a wish to revise, some editors seem to have been obsessed by a feeling akin to that of the collector of first editions; and with a greater *pietas* towards a venerable codex than towards the author himself, they have kept the reading of the Ms., and remanded that which the writer preferred to a critical note, or even omitted all mention of the discrepancy. Thus Müller, in his text of the *de Re Publica* of Cicero, II, 8, reads *Phliuntios*,¹ and does not think it worthy of mention that Cicero later considered this form incorrect, emended his own copy accordingly, and requested Atticus to do the same with his; *ad Att.* VI, 2, 3, 'Phliasios' autem dici sciebam, et ita fac ut habeas; nos quidem sic habemus. Sed primo me ἀναλογία deceperat, Φλιοῦς, Ὀποῦς, Σιποῦς, quod Ὀπούντιοι, Σιπούντιοι. Sed hoc continuo correximus. The letter was written from Laodicea, in May, 50. Since he first wrote the passage in *Rep.* II perhaps three years had elapsed, probably little more than a year since the book was published.² A modern author would insist upon his right to make a verbal alteration after a much longer interval. Yet Halm was content to add a note, reporting what Cicero *l.c.* said he should have written; and Baiter thought even that unnecessary. Mai, with the burden of an *editio princeps* upon his shoulders, not unnaturally kept the reading of the palimpsest, but pointed the way for subsequent editors by admitting that *Phliasios* should be read. He adds that the retention of the error shows that the book had got into circulation immediately. But while some of the early editions of the *Rep.* adopted *Phliasios* (e.g. Moser, 1826), the only widely used edition which followed that reading has been the old Teubner text of Klotz, 1859 (pref. 1855), and he thought the case so clear that no

¹ The Vatican palimpsest has *philuntios*.

² Cp. *Ep.* VIII, I, 4 fin.

variant need be reported. That Cicero did not later return to the form he had first used, is proved by *T. D.* v, 8 and 10. And the fact that Φλωίντιοι is attested by Stephanus of Byzantium does not alter our evident duty to substitute the form which Cicero and Atticus thought correct in their day.

17. American Surnames of Hellenic Origin, by Professor Samuel Grant Oliphant, of Grove City College.

The surnames here listed are from the United States and Canada. They have been gathered from the census lists of 1790, colonial and state archives, old directories of cities with a geographical range from Boston to San Francisco, from Quebec to New Orleans, university and college catalogues, commercial and other name-lists, etc. They are restricted to those names that came hither from the British Isles, France, Holland, Scandinavia and the German lands, the old homes of the great mass of the people who have made America what it is. In the last few decades the great immigration from Mediterranean and Slavonic lands has brought us hundreds more of surnames of immediate or ultimate Hellenic origin, but these have not been included in our lists.

All established variants of a name are listed, as it would be impossible in many instances to draw any divisive lines among them that would command general acceptance. Thus Philips, Phillips, Philipps, Phillipps, Philliphs, Phillups, Philpps, Philps, Phelps, Phips, Pheps, Phelphs, Phibbs, Pilips, Fillips, Filps, Fips, Lips, etc., are, in one sense of the term, only one name; but so also are Esthevenot, Estevenot, Etevenot, Etievenot, Stevenot, Thevenot, Tevenot, Thenot, Tiennot, Venot, etc.; or Pears, Pearse, Pearce, Pearcey, Peers, Peerse, Peerce, Perce, Peirs, Peirce, Peircey, Piers, Pierce, Piercey, etc.

There are numerous such groups. Each can be subdivided *ad libitum*, but any consistent principle of subdivision is prone to leave incongruous forms still associated.

A number of surnames, however, are found in exactly the same form in different language groups; *e.g.*, Alexander, Nicolaus, Peter, Stephan, Christopher, etc. Other surnames may belong to two or more classes; *e.g.*, Rose, either a metronym, as "fil. Rose" in our early records, or a chorograph, as "de la Rose" in these same records; or Parrott, both a patronym and a prosonym, but in either case from Peter. Such doublets are counted but once.

Of course every name listed is not always of ultimate Hellenic

origin. Thus Cannon is sometimes an occupative and of Hellenic origin, but sometimes an Irish prosonym. Moore is sometimes a patronym, ultimately Hellenic, sometimes a Teutonic chorograph, sometimes a Celtic prosonym. Case, Cass, etc., are sometimes metronyms of Hellenic origin as shown by "fil. Cassandra, fil. Casse," etc., in early English records, but in other instances may be a Dutch patronym, Irish prosonym, or Romance chorograph. There is good reason, however, to believe that every name does belong in some instances, at least, to the category assigned it.

In order to determine the words listed as English, constant use has been made of the *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, the *Domesday Book* of 1086, the *Exon Domesday*, 1086, the *Liber Winton* of 1120, the *Inquisitio Eliensis* of the early twelfth century, the *Boldon Book* of 1183, the *Testa de Nevill* of 1272, the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 1273, Kirby's *Quest of Somersetshire*, 1327, and the *Poll Tax List of the West Riding of Yorkskire*, 1379. In these we find many modern surnames in the making, and the data given enable us to classify many names with certainty that could not otherwise be classified or even explained except by conjecture. Frequent use has been made also of the so-called "*Modern Domesday Book*," a list of all holders of one acre or more of land in Great Britain and Ireland in 1873.

For the Continental names all the available treatises, so far as found in our libraries, have been consulted. These are far too numerous to mention and are of varying degrees of value. Some are very good and others practically worthless. Many names suggested by these have been rejected. I can scarcely hope that every name accepted would pass the most searching historical or philological scrutiny, but in the light of the information obtainable it has seemed at least reasonably probable. Some forms of surnames are so much the result of individual caprice or ignorance that their interpretation must depend upon historical inquiry rather than philological research.

It may seem inconsistent to count as surnames of Hellenic origin those which descend from Latin loan words from the Greek; e.g., Sebastian, Agnes, Lilly, Oliver, etc., and also, in turn, those which descend from loan words in Greek from Old Persian, Sanskrit, Semitic, or other Oriental sources; e.g., Rose, Paradise, Pepper, Canon, Faisandier, Cherry, etc. Some extenuation for this may be found in the fact that usually the Latin has made so little change in the form of the borrowed words that the descent is easily traced even by the neophyte, while the Greek has so refashioned its borrowings that in

many instances only the trained philologist can trace them to their sources.

A number of surnames of apparent Hellenic origin, as Angell, Bacchus, Biass, Bryson, Castor, Homer, Physic, Pindar, Plato, Rhodes, Timon, Troy, etc., though corresponding *literatim* to Greek names or words, have no connection whatever with them. Such fortuitous resemblances must be carefully excluded.

It was not the warriors, statesmen, or sages of ancient Hellas that made their deep impress upon our surnominal system. A number of the names that we love in her literature, art, and history are now more or less familiar as baptismal names, but only a few of them were even of sporadic occurrence in our "surname period." It was rather the founders and builders of the Church and obscure folk, fishermen, soldiers, recluses, virgins, and even children, from the outlying provinces of the vast Roman empire, that won not only the martyr's imperishable crown, but also this other form of immortality of which they little dreamed. The reason is not far to seek. These names profoundly impressed the sensitive imagination of the early Christians. Legend and tradition endeared them to the popular heart. Many of them were so frequent as baptismal names at the advent of the surname period that they had developed variant and hypocoristic forms. These in turn, on becoming surnames, developed sundry variants and derivatives. The fluid state of contemporary orthography helped to swell the number of variants. These names, together with their hypocoristic and other derivatives and their compounds, became the sport of aphaeresis, syncope, elision, metathesis, ablaut, consonantal substitutions, popular etymology, whimsical alterations, conscious and unconscious corruptions, etc., and emerged from the surname period a manifold host of hereditary surnames. Many other surnames were in like manner evolved at the same time from the church and its office, etc. Thus the great majority of all the names listed are in some way connected with the Christian Church.

These names fall under each of the five classes into which all Indo-European surnames are divisible, — patronymic, indicating descent from a father or male ancestor of a given name ; metronymic, indicating descent from a mother or maternal ancestor of a given name ; occupative or official, indicating the occupation, office, etc., of the ancestor first receiving the surname ; chorographic, indicating or describing the residence of this ancestor ; and prosonymic, describing the ancestor by a nickname.

These names of Hellenic origin are not only more numerous but also more frequent than generally supposed. Thus an actual count of five thousand names, one thousand from entire pages selected at random from each of these sources, — the *U. S. Census List of 1790* for New York, Pennsylvania, North and South Carolina, and the *Colonial Marriage Licenses of New Jersey*, — gave an average percentage of 6.6 surnames, 11.6 Christian names, and 18.2 either surname or Christian names. The surnominal percentage was highest in North Carolina, 8.8, and lowest in Pennsylvania, 5.7. Curiously enough, the exact reverse was found in the case of the baptismal names in these same five thousand instances, as the highest average percentage was 18.8 in Pennsylvania, and the lowest was 8.2 in North Carolina. Several minor tests from recent college catalogues showed an average of about one percentum higher in both surnames and Christian names. Hence it seems safe to infer that about one person in every fifteen we meet will bear a surname of Hellenic origin, and about one in nine will bear a Christian name from the Greek. The catalogue tests indicate that an average of about one in six bear a name with some Hellenic element in surname, middle name, or Christian name, — a fact of some pedagogical value to the teacher of classical languages.

The following is a classified list of the Greek names and words represented in our American surnames. The numerals give the number thus far listed under each. A smaller list of several hundred is withheld for further study. It is quite probable that the list will ultimately exceed four thousand.

A. Patronymic Surnames.

- a. Apostolic names, — Ἀνδρέας, 167, Πέτρος, 388, Φίλιππος, 174 ;
- β. Other New Testament names, — Νικόδημος, 3, Στέφανος, 127, Τιμόθεος, 30, Φιλήμων, 5 ; Βαπτιστής, 11, Χριστιανός, 130 ; γ. Fathers of the Church, — Ἀμβρόσιος, 25, Βασίλειος, 20, Γρηγόριος, 67, Ἱερώνυμος, 26 ; δ. Saints and martyrs, — Αἰγίδιος, 46, Ἀπολλώνιος, 3, Γεώργιος, 54, Δαμιανός, 10, Δέλφινος, 12, Διονύσιος, 108, Εὐστάθιος, 10, Εὐστάχιος, 47, Θεόδωρος, 42, Ἰππόλυτος, 3, Ἰσίδωρος, 9, Κυριακός, 11, Λεάνδρος, 2, Μακάριος, 13, Μαυρίκιος, 129, Νικόλαος, 228, Παγκράτης, 29, Χριστοφόρος, 66 ; Hilarius, 27, Sebastianus, 24 ; ε. Names from the Church Calendar, — Πεντηκοστή, 3, Christmas, 3 ; ζ. Names from profane literature, Ἀλέξανδρος, 101, Olivarius, 27 ; η. Classicistic translations, — Erasmus, 3, Melancthon, 2, Neander, 1, Xylander, 3.
3. Total, 2189.

B. Metronymic Surnames.

a. Saints and martyrs, — Ἀγαθή, 22, Ἀναστασία, 9, Βαρβάρα, 28, Ἑλένη, 20, Εὐφημία, 10, Καθαρίνη, 39, Μαργαρίτης, 68; Agnes, 13, Petronilla, 15, Rosa, 13; β. Name from Church Calendar, — Θεοφάνεια, 19; γ. Names from profane literature, — Κασσάνδρα, 9, Σίβυλλα, 25, Lilly, 12, Muriel, 18. Total, 320.

C. Occupative Surnames.

α. Ecclesiastic, — ἀναχωρητής, 4, ἀρχιδιάκονος, 2, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, 4, ἀρχιεπισβύτερος, 1, διάκονος, 6, ἐπίσκοπος, 41, ἐρημίτης, 16, κανών, 31, κληρικός, 69, μοναχός, 41, πρεσβύτερος, 43; β. Non-ecclesiastic, — ἀποθήκη, 3, *βαλλιστήρ, 16, βούτις, 25, βούτυρον, 1, βύρσα, 7, θησαυρός, 3, κάλαμος, 5, καμάρα, 48, κάνναβις, 3, κιθάρα, 1, κόγχη, 3, κοφίνος, 2, κύλινδρος, 4, ὄργανον, 2, πέπερι, 4, περγαμηνή, 9, πέρδιξ, 3, πυρρός, 9, σάγμα, 5, σχολή, 18, τάπης, 3, Φασιανός, 1, χειρουργός, 9. Total, 441.

D. Chorographic Surnames.

αὐλή, 3, Βυζάντιον, 8, βούτυρον, 2, Γραϊκός, 7, ἐκκλησία, 18, ἐλαίφα, 5, κάλαμος, 15, κάνναβις, 2, κάστανον, 31, κέρασος, 4, κοιμητήριον, 4, κυριακόν, 115, λείριον, 12, μέσπιλον, 2, μοναστήριον, 10, παράδεισος, 3, παροικία, 5, πέτρα, πέτρος, 27, πύζος, 31, ῥόδον, 75, σχολή, 27. Total, 406.

E. Prosonymic Surnames.

ἀπόστολος, 14, βούτις, 11, βύρσα, 12, διάβολος, 11, ἐλέφας, 16, κάλανδρος, 2, κάμηλος, 4, κάπων, 2, κύριε ἐλέησον, 3, λείριον, 4, λεόπαρδος, 5, λεπρός, 2, λέων, 4, μάρτυρ, 2, μόναρχος, 1, πελεκάν, 3, πέρδιξ, 13, πέτρος, 9, πέπερι, 4, προφήτης, 7, πυρρός, 29, ῥόδον, 17, σκίουρος, 3, Φασιανός, 2, φοίνιξ, 2. Total 182. Grand total, 3538.

A few specimen *lemmata* are subjoined, — one from each class.

A. Ἱερώνυμος — Eng. Hieronymus, Jerome, Jerom, Jeroms, Jeram, Jerrom, Jerrems, Jarrom; French, Hieronimus, Hyronimus, Hiéronyme, Gerôme, Onimus; German, Heronemus, Hieronymi, Kronymus, Grolms, Grulms, Gruner, Harms; Dutch, Jeronimus; Swiss, Ronus, Rones, Roni, Muss, and Mussi.

B. Κασσάνδρα — Cass, Case, Cash, Cason, Casson, Cassin, Caskins; French, Cassander, Cassandre.

C. ἐρημίτης — Eremite, Hermit, Armit, Armit, Armitage, Armitage, Armitge, Armytage, Armontage, Hermitage; French, Hermet, Hermel, Hermier, Larmet, Lermi, Lermyt.

D. μοναστήριον — Monastery, Minster, Minister; German, Münster

Weilmünster; French, Montier, Montear, Montreuil; Moutier, Moustier.

E. *πέρδιξ* — Partridge, Patridge, Patrige, Pateridge; French, Perdriau, Perdrieau, Perdreau, Perdiel, Perdrillat, Perdrigeon, Perdriget, Perdrizet, Perderiset.

18. The Date of the Duenos Inscription, by Dr. Mary Bradford Peaks, of Vassar College.

Nearly all who discuss the Duenos inscription¹ focus their attention on problems of text and interpretation. My purpose is to collate and criticise what has been said about use, foreign influence, date, and metrical structure by the thirty or more commentators whose articles have been accessible to me.

The vase may have held food or cosmetics designed for sacrifice, gift, or daily use. The possible meanings of *med* and *Duenos* are various. The object must be interpreted by the inscription, not the inscription by the object.

The inscription probably belongs in the fourth century B.C., for it is apparently later than the *Fibula Praenestina* and earlier than the bronze from Lake Fucinus. This is shown by the direction of writing, the shape of certain letters (especially M, Q, R), the relation to rhotacism (*pacari: Toitesiai*), the treatment of *-oi-* and *-ei-*, and the retention of *-s-* before a sonant in *cosmis*.

The word division and the order of lines are uncertain. Some of the corrections about which we have such conflicting reports are accidental; some have been thought to indicate that the engraver was a foreigner, an archaist, or a forger. But neither the peculiar black clay² nor the retrograde order nor the nature of the corrections proves conclusively that the engraver was a foreigner. It is also not certain that the composer was exposed to Greek or dialectic influence.

¹ For bibliography, cf. Maurenbrecher, *Philol.* LIV (1895), 620, n. 1; Deecke, *Jahresbericht*, LXXXVII (1896), 21; Herbig, *Jahresbericht*, CVI (1900), 40; Fay, *AJP.* xxx (1909), 138. See also K. Sittl, *Die lokalen Verschiedenheiten*, p. 34; O. Keller, *Der Saturnische Vers*, p. 40; E. Schneider, *Dial. Ital. Aevi Vet. Exempla Sel.* I, I, p. 2; Schroeder, *JOAT*, III (1900), 8; Bennett, *PAPA*, xLI (1910), xxi; Fay, *Woch. f. Kl. Phil.* xxviii (1911), 986. The most complete and illuminating treatments subsequent to the original publication are those of Conway, *AJP.* x (1889), 445, Maurenbrecher (*op. cit.*), and Thurneysen, *KZ.* xxxv (1897), 193.

² See Dressel, Pauli, Conway.

Was the author deliberately archaizing? There is no question here of the unconscious conservatism of the vulgar or of borrowing from an earlier style for the purpose of getting a literary flavor. There is no evidence that this inscription contains Latin religious formulas, the best parallels to it being found in early Greek curses (Conway). Besides, it does not seem to be written in Saturnians, the natural form for a Roman to use, if, as Miss Bennett thinks, he retained archaisms because of his religious conservatism. There is no sufficient reason, in the case of this unimportant private inscription, to assume an ancient restoration (Dressel) or an ancient forgery. With more plausibility, Fay believes it the jest of an antiquarian, living, perhaps, in the early empire. Latin archaistic inscriptions, however, while they imitate the language of an earlier period, regularly use the script current at the time of writing. No weighty arguments are suggested by Cobet, van den Bergh, and Netušil, who think this a modern forgery.

The lines have often been considered metrical, in spite of the fact that inscriptions in verse, other than epitaphs, are exceedingly rare before the empire.¹ Unfortunately, too, a few uncertain words of uncertain pronunciation can be scanned in one way quite as well as another. Thus, Buecheler and Ring in this inscription found Saturnians, Keller accentual verses, Baehrens cretics. Fay's anapests are irreproachable, if one grants his text. The last scansion is that of Miss Bennett, who divides a conservative text² into dactylic hexameters, thus placing the composition after 200 B.C. Her theory must be examined carefully, since, unlike other metrical arrangements, it is not thrown off incidentally, but is made the basis of important conclusions as to date and literary history.

Miss Bennett's hexameters seem to me impossible because of their four false quantities: *Iōueis, mīt(t)āt nei, dīe*. Then, too, three of her four verses are spondaic, and the first four feet contain no fewer than 88 per cent of spondees.³ The coincidence of the line division

¹ Buecheler, *Carm. Epigr.* 2, 3, 248.

² Her new contributions are *toite* = *tūtē*, 'safely'; *siai* = *sīc*; *ēi(nom)* as dative, 'to her (Ops).' Pauli had already divided EINOM in this way, but took *ei* as the imperative. Fay also divided after OPETOITE, but explained *siai* as *sī*. Miss Bennett, in comparing *suad* (Festus, p. 526 P.), has failed to notice that "the interchange in Latin between *ū* and *i*" is a shift of vowels, not of consonants, and takes place only near labials (Sommer, pp. 83, 119).

³ If it be urged that the "humble author" of the Duenos inscription should be pardoned his lack of skill in using a new and untractable meter, one may reply

with two of the four caesuras proves nothing in a series of monosyllables and dissyllables; the half-lines should have been indicated systematically¹ or not at all. The inscription is probably prose.

19. Teaching and Research in Classical Philology, by Professor John Carew Rolfe, of the University of Pennsylvania.²

I

The American college and university professors of Latin and Greek have always been interested, to a degree unusual in other countries, in the pedagogy of their subject. This has resulted in the production of text-books of a high order of excellence and in a steady improvement in the quality of our teaching. This improvement is beyond question, although it has been rendered somewhat less obvious by a growing lack of intellectual interest on the part of pupils and their parents. This is due in the case of the former to the distraction of effort and weakening of the mental fibre caused by the addition of so many new subjects to the curriculum, some of which readily lend themselves to the popular "painless and fatigueless" methods of acquiring knowledge (so-called), as well as to the many outside interests by which the student is surrounded. In the case of the latter it may be ascribed to a growing materialism and indifference to the finer things of life, and to the inability to control their offspring and to guide them aright.

A part of the blame for present conditions must be laid to the charge of the certificate system, and the consequent lack of any adequate test of the thoroughness of a student's knowledge, while the free text-book system, in addition to other obvious drawbacks, tends to discourage the buying of books and the formation of a working library.

There is, however, no occasion for pessimism about the results of our teaching of the classics, so far as they are affected by conditions that the anonymous composers of other republican hexameter inscriptions (Buecheler, *Carm. Epigr.* 248, 331, 361 f., 958-960) allowed themselves only 60 per cent of spondees.

¹ As in Buecheler, *Carm. Epigr.* 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 362.

² In the *Classical Weekly*, v (Feb. 10, 1912), 114 ff., my colleague, Professor McDaniel, published an article entitled "Research and the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy," in which some similar opinions are expressed. Since neither of us, owing to Professor McDaniel's absence in Europe, had any knowledge of the contents of the other's paper, or even of his intention of writing on the subject, they have the value of independent testimony.

which it is in the power of the classical teachers to control. The teaching of the classics is, on the whole, exceedingly well done at present, while the interest in things classical, as shown by the activity all over the country in presenting Greek and Latin plays, and in other efforts to make ancient life familiar and of living interest, is quite unprecedented and in the highest degree encouraging. Testimony, too, to the value of classical training, and to the evil results of its abandonment or emasculation, are coming in from all sides, frequently from the most unexpected quarters. We are living in times which call not for pessimism and attempts to justify our existence, but for optimism and united and aggressive effort, in which we shall find more allies than we are perhaps inclined to think.

II

The pedagogical interests of our university professors have in many respects increased the efficiency of our graduate schools also. Our professors give much more time to the preparation, and especially to the effective presentation, of their lectures than do many of their colleagues across the sea, while in the subject-matter they are not far behind, if at all. In fact, the lectures of our men more frequently represent the best of which they are capable than do those of some of the most learned European scholars. This very pedagogical perfection, however, has to some extent tended to obscure the vital difference between graduate and undergraduate work, and to lay more stress on the completion of a course and the taking of a degree than on the acquirement of knowledge and the arousing of intellectual curiosity and the spirit of investigation.

Our system of graduate instruction is frankly based on that of Germany, and on the pedagogical side we have undoubtedly improved upon our model. In thinking, however, that we have completely assimilated the system, we are apt to lose sight entirely of its after effects. In Germany the teachers of the classics are chosen from among the holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (not, however, without a severe test of their other qualifications for the work), and they are not merely potential investigators, but they are expected to be actually productive. In consequence we have from the hands of the *Gymnasiallehrer* that mass of programmes and other monographs, without which the production of more general and more extensive works, both in their own country and abroad, would be difficult, if not impossible; and this does not appear to interfere in the

least with the effectiveness of their teaching. The purely original contributions of our own teachers of the same grade are few in number, and are for the most part confined to pedagogical topics.

To alter this condition of things would require a radical change in the organization of our schools and colleges. Whether such a change is desirable, and what effect it would have, if it were made, on our general scholarship and on our teaching of the classics, are large and difficult questions, which lie outside of the field of the present paper.

The English system of study for the honor degrees would seem to be in some respects better adapted to our conditions and needs, but no foreign system can be adopted in its entirety. The time would seem to have come for Americans to realize that our conditions and our problems are peculiarly our own, and that we must therefore create a system of our own, not neglecting those features of the foreign systems which are best suited to our needs.

The degree of Ph.D. is coming to be regarded in this country as the teacher's degree. This, however, is a conception quite foreign to its original meaning and purpose. It originally indicated that its holder was especially qualified to do research work, and this is not what is expected of our teachers, while the degree is in no sense a guarantee of the ability to do successful teaching.

Since the degree of Ph.D. should retain the meaning which it has in other countries and originally had in America, it follows that it should not be the aim of all students who plan to teach, many of whom might more profitably spend the time which they devote, and should devote, to graduate work in gaining a thorough knowledge of their subject, than in giving a third or more of that time to acquiring an art of which they will make no further use, by writing a dissertation which embodies a contribution to knowledge.

The conditions are, of course, quite different in some subjects, in which research is for various reasons more closely connected with the work of teaching, and in which original material is more readily available and can be handled with much less previous preparation and therefore at a considerably earlier stage of advancement.

For the protection of those who do graduate work without taking the degree of Ph.D. it will be necessary to educate the public, so that it shall realize that the possession of the degree is not necessarily a requisite for successful teaching, but that, on the contrary, one who has devoted oneself to a somewhat broader course of study may

actually be more desirable as a teacher than many a holder of the degree.

If this position is too revolutionary for a country so worshipful of titles as our own democratic land, and if, as some assert, a student who has had three or more years of graduate work must have "something to show for it," the remedy should not be sought by making the Ph.D. a teacher's degree, a state of things towards which we seem to be tending. We should rather create a new degree for that purpose, or elevate some existing degree to that dignity. We must not forget, however, that in that case, too, the public must be educated to recognize the value of the new degree, and that it will always have a strong competitor in the Ph.D., now so firmly established in our educational system.

20. The Doctrin of Diacritics, by Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, of Yonkers, N.Y.

Diacritics (from the mechanical point of view) ar marks on paper intended to modify in some way the effect or implication of what is written. They ar usually put down after the words or letters which they ar supposed to modify ar put down. This takes time, which we hate to lose, and it takes attention, which we hate to giv. Therefore diacritics hav always been under a cloud of disapproval with the persons who must write or print. They appear to be things that can be dispenst with, and we feel that we ought to dispense with them.

At the same time, we hav been taught by teachers and textbooks of grammar and punctuation to be careful to put in some of these diacritics. The diacritic which we call (by mistake) an apostrophe has, by the action of some pedagogs and printers, been made a sacred (and rigorous) rule in writing the possessiv of English nouns. It is also regarded as sacred, in writing some short forms, as *can't*, *don't*, *won't*, *'tis*, *it's*. As for the diacritics that ar the marks of punctuation, they hav had so many manuals devoted to them, that they ar also regarded as sacred, and the compositor therefore follows them. It matters not that the manual is written by a person who has no historical knowledge of the subject, and that it does not present any fases of the subject except those which the compiler, in his poverty of knowledge, beliefs to be the sole contents of his science. A manual is a liturgy, a textbook is a third table of the law.

A little historical knowledge would alter one's view of these marks,

and of all marks that can be cald diacritic. They ar not wholly modern ; some ar ancient. They ar not wholly English ; they ar found in other languages. They ar not unnecessary because they ar subsidiary. It is a mistake to suppose that the essentials ar sufficient. It was no mere jest to say, "Give me the luxuries of life, and I will dispense with the necessaries." A life with the necessaries only would soon end, and the primary things ar of no account unless they ar accompanied by the secondary things.

It seems, therefore, necessary to hav an understanding of what diacritics ar and what purpose they ar intended to serv. It requires no great research, but the research is not made by the compilers. It requires no great wisdom, but the wisdom has not been put into the textbooks.

Scholars, indeed, in their own fields, hav in regard to diacritics, thrown off the curb, and leapt exulting like the bounding roe. Filologists, in particular, hav used them freely. Some books dealing with comparativ filology will show you letters that are capt and pinnacled and peakt and accented and taid and tagd and dotted, with a freedom that is almost license. We see these forms, and make no particular protest. If the author can find a printer who will provide the necessary type, we ar willing that he should undergo that trouble, and will be grateful to him for the resulting finer accuracy of his diacritic notation. If he understands, which is one assumption, and if we understand, which is another, all will be forgiven.

And yet it is desirable that those scholars who ar also teachers, who undertake to teach, and to set a good example in spelling and etymology and diacritics, as they invariably do in moral conduct, should hav a standard, and should set that standard for the benefit of those who desire to follow it. There should be a doctrin of diacritics. Let there be framed, therefore, and inserted in the textbooks, in the Latin and Greek grammars, in manuals of etymology and fonetics, and in dictionaries also, a normal scheme of diacritics, which shall be the result of deliberate and continued observation and reflection. Let there be used macrons, circumflexes, acutes, graves, longuses, breves, breathings, hard and soft and medium, marks of surprise, of interrogation, of exclamation, of admiration, and of detestation, if you will ;—any marks which you can face with a good conscience by the majesty of the human mind. And let them be movable, dispensable, suppressible, at will ; not sacred, obligatory, the peculiar care of avenging Furies. This has been the error of the

French and of Spanish academies. Don't let these little marks, these quirks and quilllets of the pen, control you. Control them.

In attempting to control these diacritics we must bear in mind that condition of physics which makes it difficult to put within the four corners of a small leaden type more than the letter itself. We should consider whether it is wise to put on the letter, so to be cast in the same type, any diacritic; and if we decide that it would be wise to use some diacritics there, we must decide not to use many. We should consider whether it would be wiser to place the diacritics before or after the letter, so that they can be separately set. We should decide, and give reasons for that decision. There should be a doctrin as well as a practis.

These considerations hav a special bearing on the difficult art of persuading other persons to pay any attention to the science of fonetics, which involvs the art of presenting on paper the symbols of fonetics.

We hav many scholars at work on the improvement of the Roman alfabet, or upon the manufacture of better alfabet. It has pleased many persons who hav supposed themselvs to hav some learning or culture to smile superior at these attempts, or to say with complacent humility that what was good enuf for their fathers is good enuf for them.

But this is not the scientific spirit. An alfabet, like any other apparatus of civilization, is an apparatus to be improved. No matter how long the attempt may be resisted by the unreflecting, it will at length succeed.

In the mean time, it is expedient that we should do what we can with the existing machinery of alfabetic notation. We should take the letters of the Roman alfabet, state the history of each one, state the sounds each one has had, state the facts and laws, such as they ar, of these changes, as affected by stress and non-stress, position before, and between, conditions of heat, cold, and catarrh, the mixtures of races and languages, and any other modifying conditions. Then we should state these things in a systematic way, select from them notations of letter, sound, quality, stress, intonation, and make up a scheme that shall be as scientific as the conditions permit. And we should not be deterd from this by the sneers of the incompetent, or the jokes of gentle dulness.

And, further, filologists, scholars, filological associations, editors, and others should see to it that typefounders provide the right kinds

of letters and diacritics, and that printers who undertake to print the proceedings of learned societies should have the proper apparatus, and should not compel an author to abandon the printing of any fact because the printer does not happen to have certain pieces of type-metal at hand.

In some learned societies the mildest deviation from the routine of newspaper printing can not be met, or can be met with only a makeshift. When the difficulties occur, it is often assumed that the so-called 'objections' of the printer or, in some cases, of the type-founder, are conclusiv. I have met no case in which those objections could be called conclusiv. In most cases that same printer or type-founder has at hand hundreds of types that might be available, but which, for lack of scholarly concert, are at present useless for any definite purpose. The manufacturers of linotype machines provide types of weird variety.

The selection of forms to be represented has not been in the hands of competent persons. The selection should be made by persons who understand the subject, from the scientific and artistic point of view. It should not be left to the decision of untutored printers and typefounders. They will, in the end, provide any types, any diacritics, that scholars and authors demand, according to an established doctrine of letters and diacritics.

21. Homeric Method of Introducing New Characters, by Professor John A. Scott, of Northwestern University.

In the first one thousand verses of the *Iliad* practically every Greek who is to play a prominent part in the events of the *Iliad* has been introduced by name or shown in action; he is thus brought early into view, and as in the proagon of an Attic play, or the modern parade of athletes and circus performers, comes forward, makes his bow and disappears, but his bow shows that he is to act later. The mere mention of Ajax early in the poem presumes his reappearance in something like the Battle of Ships, the reference to Idomeneus demands something like his action in book XIII, the naming of Diomedes calls for some later exploit such as is given in his *aristeia*, while the quiet movement of Briseis from the tent of Achilles presupposes a more detailed description in a later book, a scene such as is found in book XIX, where she tells her life's story while weeping over the body of Patroclus. The fact that Achilles appears as Peleides, Agamemnon as Atreides, Calchas as Thestorides, Patroclus as Menoitides

shows that they were selected for peculiar prominence at the beginning of the poem and at their first appearance. The reason for stressing Achilles, Agamemnon, and Calchas is evident at once, but we must wait until book xvi to learn why Patroclus is given such early importance. The evidence for unity of design which these delayed actions or introductions furnish seems most convincing.

Greek leaders march across the stage at once, and we know that Achilles, Agamemnon, Nestor, and the rest are to participate, but there is no such introduction of the Trojans. Paris does not enter, and we have no inkling of his part in the plot until his duel with Menelaus. Aeneas, Glaucus, Sarpedon, come on first in book v, Helenus in vi, Dolon in x, Polydamus in xi, Coön who forces Agamemnon to abandon his *aristeia*, and Socus, who wounds Odysseus, have no earlier introduction; Deiphobus and Asteropaeus are first named in xii, while Euphorbus, who is to wound Patroclus, does not appear before that exploit. The poem is manifestly written wholly from the Greek side, and the Trojans were introduced or created merely that warring Greeks might have antagonists.

22. The Seventh Book of Caesar's *Gallic War*, by Professor F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis.

The investigation upon which this paper is based is complete in so far as it concerns relationship between Book vii and Books i-vi. Publication will, however, be deferred until a closer study has been made of its relationship to the *Bellum Civile*, Book viii, the *B. Alexandrinum*, *Africanum*, and *Hispaniense*. The following brief summary, which must necessarily omit the citation of evidence and statistical tables, will serve to present the main features of the investigation, and some of the conclusions.

That Book vii of the *Gallic War* possesses many peculiarities not found in the earlier books has already been recognized. Lists of peculiarities have been given by Ihm ("Die stilistische Eigenart des 7 Buchs von Caesars B. Gall.," *Philol.* Supplementband vi, p. 776) and additional lists, together with statistics, by Dernschek (*De Elegantia Caesaris*, Lpz. 1903).

The present investigation has accumulated new evidence in regard to the relationship of Book vii to the other books of the *B. G.*, and has undertaken in addition (1) to classify the material according to its relative value as evidence, and (2) to keep distinct the data for each of the chapters, in order to note variations within the book, whereas

the statistics of Dernoschek apply to the book as a whole. The results may be stated briefly as follows: 1. The peculiarities are not distributed equally throughout the book, but are found to be more numerous in certain portions than in others. 2. Chapters 1-13, and 44-69 are relatively free from peculiarities, which are much more numerous in chapters 14-43, and 70-90. The chapters which show a relatively high ratio of peculiarities are **14, 19, 20**, (25), 26, (30), 37, **38, 42**, 71, 73, **76, 77**, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89 (the heavy-faced type indicates the chapters in which the ratio is highest). It will be noted that of the chapters given in the above list the first nine occur sporadically in the group 14-43, whereas the remaining nine fall in the last twenty chapters of the book, indicating, in all probability, similar conditions of composition for all twenty. 3. The chapters designated by heavy type not only show the highest ratio of peculiarities, but contain a larger proportion of the examples which form the most important class of evidence, namely those expressions and constructions which occur in Caesar's *Bellum Gallicum* only in Book VII, and are found several times in this book. Peculiarities of this class found in each of these chapters recur in several of the other chapters indicated by heavy-faced type. 4. It is noteworthy that many of the peculiarities of chapters **14, 19, 20, 38**, are found in Book VIII, which is not ascribed to Caesar, and the same is true of the following chapters in the group 70-90: 73, **76, 77**, 78, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 88, 90. In other words, those chapters which depart most from the diction of the first six books have some rather remarkable points of similarity with Book VIII. This affinity with Book VIII is not found consistently throughout Book VII. It shows least in chapters 1-13, and 44-69.

Before putting the paper in final form for publication, and before drawing final conclusions, it will be necessary to examine more closely the *Bellum Civile*, Book VIII of the *Bellum Gallicum*, and the *Alexandrinum*, the *Africanum*, and the *Hispaniense*. Till then the conclusions in regard to Book VII stated below must be regarded as tentative; but, in the light of the evidence, the following seems to be the best working hypothesis to account for the phenomena of Book VII:

1. That Caesar wrote and published VI, and the books which preceded it before the campaign of 52.
2. That he collected material for Book VII during 52, but, as the campaign was the most strenuous of all his Gallic campaigns, and he

was during much of it on the defensive, he was not master of his own time. Part of the material was reduced to the form of the other Commentaries, but considerable portions were not. These portions consisted in part of reports of events which took place within the Gallic lines, or among the Gallic tribes outside of the immediate field of operations. A considerable portion is formed by the siege of Alesia.

3. At the end of the campaign Caesar had less leisure than usual, since he was compelled to take the field again on January first, 51. As was the case with the books on the Civil War, he did not have time to edit the material himself.

4. It was probably edited by some one else from Caesar's notes, and from the material which he had collected. Some filling in of gaps and reworking of material was probably necessary.

5. The fact that the peculiarities of the last twenty chapters of vii, and of the special chapters marked in heavy-faced type, are repeated in viii, would seem to point to the author of viii as the editor of vii. This, however, is only a clew. Before deciding in favor of this solution it will be necessary to make a closer study of the other books and particularly of viii. If this hypothesis is correct, the author of viii did little writing of whole passages, since his style differs from the parts of vii in question, although his vocabulary is similar.

23. Notes on the recently found Aramaic Papyrus Fragments of the Behistan Inscription, by Professor H. C. Tolman, of Vanderbilt University.

1. *A Second Corroboration of the Royal Statement concerning the Publication of the Inscription in all the Provinces.* Portions of a Babylonian rescript (B. E. 3627 = Bab. text, Bh. lines 55-8, 69-72) were found in the Koldewey expedition at Babylon and published by Weissbach (*Babylonische Miscellen*, 24 ff.). Now come these Aramaic papyri fragments from the Jewish Military Colony at Elephantine (*Aramäische Papyrus und Ostraka*, Sachau, 1911), containing a scrap on the Gaumāta depredations (Pers. text, Bh. I, 14), six lines of the second and third Dādarshi campaign in Armenia (II, 8-9), five lines of the first and second victories of Vaumisa in Armenia (II, 10-11), four lines of the rebellion of Phraortes in Media (II, 12), six lines of the revolt in Margiana under Frāda (III, 2-3), twenty-eight lines of the defeats of Vahyazdāta, the second Pseudo-Smerdis, at Rakhā and at Parga, his execution, and the annihilation of the rebel army in

Arachosia (III, 5-13), four or five isolated phrases from the warnings and blessings of the king to posterity (IV, 5 ff.), and a mutilated name or two of the royal allies in the Gaumāta rebellion (IV, 18), together with a few lines which seem to be supplementary to the three original versions on the Behistan Rock.

Darius declares in Elam. L. : "Afterwards I sent this inscription into all the provinces ; the people learned of it," *me-ni (det) tup-pi-me am-min-nu (m) da-a-ya-u-iš mar-rida ha-ti-ma (m) u tin-gi-ya (m) taš-šu-ib-be sa-pi-š*. Sachau's remark that this declaration is found only in Elamite ("nur in elamischer Sprache," p. 186) is erroneous, as is the corresponding statement of King-Thompson (*The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Behistan*, pp. xxx, xxxvi). The Persian text which answers to this Elamite passage occurs in Bh. IV, 20 : "Afterwards the inscription . . . throughout the provinces ; the people . . .," *pasāva ima dipi . . . ima . . . āvata . . . a"tar dahyā-(va k)āra hama amaxamatā*.

2. *The Aramaic a Translation of the Babylonian Version.* This is clearly shown by a comparison of idioms and phrases, two or three examples of which we quote : the formal מלכא כן אמר "Darius the king thus speaks," Bab. (m) *Da-ri-ia-muš šarru ki-a-am i-ḡab-bi*, as against the simpler Persian *θātiy Dārayavauš xšāyaθiya*, "says Darius the king" : אהורמזד מסרני "Ahura Mazda aided me," which indicates, I believe, that the corresponding Bab. should be divided (*ilu*) *U-ri-mi-iz-da'- is-si-dan-nu* (verb מסר) "aided me," not *is-si-dan-nu* "my strong helper" as is the usual rendering, thus bringing the expression closer to the Persian *Auramazdāmaiy upastām abara*, "Ahura Mazda bore me aid" ; בטלה י אהורמזד "in the shadow of Ahura Mazda," Bab. *ina šilli ša (ilu) U-ri-mi-iz-da'-* in the place of the Pers. *vašnā Auramazdāha*, "by the grace of Ahura Mazda."

3. *Treatment of the Proper Names.* The Aramaic employs some freedom in the transliteration of the proper names, following now the Babylonian and now the Iranian forms.

Babylonian :

- עילמי, Bab. *Elamūt*, Pers. *Uvaja* ;
- אררט, Bab. *U-ra-as-tu*, Pers. *Armina* ;
- הרוחתי, Bab. *A-ru-ḡa-at-ti*, Pers. *Harauvati* ;
- דרדש, Bab. *Da-da-ar-uš*, Pers. *Dādarši* ;
- פרתו, Bab. *Pa-ar-tu-u*, Pers. *Parθava* ;
- דריווש, Bab. *Da-ri-ia-muš*, Pers. *Dārayavauš* ;
- מרנו, Bab. *Mar-ḡu'*, Pers. *Margu* ;

- פרס, Bab. *Par-sa-a*, Pers. *Pārsa*;
 מדי, Bab. *Ma-da-a-a*, Pers. *Māda*;
 כנדר, Bab. *Ku-un-du-ur*, Pers. *Kuⁿd^uru*;
 ארתירד, Bab. *Ar-ta-mar-zi*, Pers. *Artavardiya*.

Iranian:

- ברזי, Iran. *brzi*, Pers. *Bardiya*, Bab. *Bar-zi-ia*;
 ווימס, Iran. *vahu* + *mi³ra*, Pers. *Vaumisa*, Bab. *U-mi-is-su*;
 וויזת, Iran. *vahyah* + *dāta*, Pers. *Vahyazdāta*, Bab. *U-mi-iz-da-a-tu*;
 אהורמזד, Iran. *ahura* + *mazdāh*, Pers. *Auramazdā*, Bab. *U-ra-ma-az-dā*.

Peculiar:

- ויוון, *Vivadan*, Pers. *Vivāna*; Bab. *U-mi-ma-na'*.

4. *The Number of the Slain and the Captured.* This fails entirely in the Persian and Elamite versions, but is sometimes found in the Babylonian. It is evident that our Aramaic rescript gives estimates which are lacking even in the Babylonian account: *e.g.*, Battle at Rakhā, Aramaic 3000 + 3 . . . slain (omitted in Bab.); Battle at Parga, Aramaic, "smote among them . . ." (omitted in Bab.); Battle at Kāpishakāni, Aramaic 4000 (?) + 500 + 70 slain (omitted in Bab.); Battle at Gandum(?)ava, Aramaic, 3 . . . slain (omitted in Bab.); Battle at Zuzza, Aramaic, . . . 727 slain, . . . 100 + 6 prisoners (omitted in Bab.); battle at Kunduru, Aramaic, . . . 3 + 2 slain, 10,000 + 8000 + 10 . . . prisoners (omitted in Bab.); Battle at Tigra, Aramaic, 5000 + 40 . . . slain (Bab. probably 5000 + 46, thus correcting King-Thompson's reading 500 + 46); Battle at Uyamā, Aramaic, 400 + 70 + 2 slain (Bab. mutilated), . . . 100 + 2 prisoners (Bab. mutilated); Battle at Izarā, Aramaic, 2000 + 34 slain (Bab. 2000 + perhaps 34, thus correcting King-Thompson's reading 2000 + 24); Battle at Autiyāra, Aramaic, 111 111 slain (Sachau's restoration 2000 + 40 + 5 to fit the Bab.), 1000 + 500 + 70 + 3 + 2 . . . prisoners (Bab. 1000 + 500 + 58, not 85 as in King-Thompson's translation). It is noteworthy that in the enumeration of the prisoners in the Frāda rebellion, Aramaic, 6000 + 900 + 70 + 2 . . ., the figures agree with those of the Koldey fragment 6000 + 900 + 70 . . ., whereas the Bab. version gives 6000 + 500 + 70 + 2 captured and 55,000 + 200 . . . 3 slain.

5. *The Cruces of the Inscription in the Light of the New Discovery.* Unfortunately the larger portion of the Aramaic rescript concerns passages of undisputed interpretation. A small fragment, No. 68,

reads: "(from family) of us was taken this I [אנה] [put in its place] their possessions and their houses ובתיהם — this I did: I [labored that our royal house] I labored in the shadow of Ahura Mazda" **** בטללה ד' אהו [רמוד] = Pers. text I, 14. The Aramaic ובתיהם ובסדרה corresponds to the Persian words *gaiθāmā māniyamā* of Bh. I, 1, 65, not to *māniyamā vθabišcā* as Sachau believes. The meaning of the two words is now settled: *gaiθā*, "possessions," cf. GAv. (4, 11), *gažθāscā* (Vulgate), γοιθός cā^x (Urtext, Andreas-Wackernagel), גויתאוסצא (Arsacid Text): *māniya*, "houses," cf. GAv. (4, 18), *dmānām* (Vulgate), δmōnom (Urtext, Andreas-Wackernagel), דומאנום (Arsacid Text). Some of the meanings which have been proposed are: *les fermes et les maisons* (Darmesteter); *fahrende habe und liegende habe* (Bartholomae); the *livestock* (?) and the *real estate* (Gray); *die Viehherden und die Wohnungen* (Weissbach); *the personal property and the real estate* (Tolman).

אנ' in the phrase אנ' בלך ד' אהרי "thou who shalt be king after me" (No. 62, rear-side, line 1) like the Bab. *ar-ki-ia* (*ša be-la-a ar-ki-ia*) furnishes some warrant for reading the Persian *ap^ara^m* as *apara-ma*, "after me," instead of *aparam*, "afterwards," in Bh. 4, lines 37, 68, 87. Cf. Bthl. *Air. Wb.* 77; Tolman, *Lexicon*, 64.

In the same fragment we meet מסכן "poor," probably the same word as Bab. *muš-ki-nu*, which renders the mutilated . . . *tunuvatam* of the Persian text in Bh. 4, line 65. (Cf. Tolman, *Lexicon*, 129.)

On the front side of this fragment, col. 1, line 8, the phrase בתיא "in the palaces" is the Pers. *vθāpatiy*, Bh. 2, line 26.

The mutilated . . . שמת "I put (on the cross)" in col. 2, line 3, is rendered in Bab. *ina za-ki-pi aš-ku-un-su*, "I impaled them," as the nearest form of punishment corresponding to the Persian; cf. execution of Artayktes, Hdt. ix, 120; Leonidas, *ibid.* vii, 238; Inaros, Thuc. i, 110. The Turfan Mss. phrase *quarēnd dārōbadag* "put on the cross" is almost an exact equivalent of the Ancient Persian (cf. Tolman, *Lexicon*, 79).

The last line of col. 1 has . . . בירהת "in the month T." By this initial of the Aramaic month I have identified the Persian *Garmapada* with Tammuz (not Tišri which Sachau would supply). My arguments appeared in a brief article published in *AJP.* Vol. xxxii, 4, p. 446 ff.

The oft-repeated סערי אהורמוד "Ahura Mazda aided me" leads me to take the Bab. *is-si-dan-nu* "aided me" as verb, not *is-si dan-nu* "my helper." See above.

The Aramaic figures 5000 + 40 in the battle at Tigra give strong presumption that King-Thompson's 500 + 46 of the Bab. version is wrong. Probably the two obliquely meeting wedges which differentiate the 1000 sign from the 100 sign were written, but had become illegible on the weathered surface of the rock. See above.

PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST

I. PROGRAMME

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

FIRST SESSION, 9.30 O'CLOCK A.M.

E. W. MARTIN

Notes on the Birds in the American Poets (p. lxxviii)

R. E. PELLISSIER

French Literary Influences in Spain during the Early Years of the
Eighteenth Century (p. lxxviii)

KARL G. RENDTORFF

The Literary Value of the Poems of Suchensinn (p. lxx)

CORNELIUS BEACH BRADLEY

Shall and Will (p. 5)

SECOND SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

CARLOS BRANSBY

Rufino José Cuervo, the Prince of Spanish Grammarians and
Philologists (p. lx)

B. O. FOSTER

A Note on Livy, *Praefatio*, 10 (p. lxxvi)

A. M. ESPINOSA

New Mexican Spanish Folklore (p. lxxiii)

TORSTEN PETERSSON

Cicero and the Catilinarian Conspiracy (p. lxxviii)

EWALD FLÜGEL

Report on the Progress of the *Chaucer Dictionary* (p. lxxvi)

THIRD SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

GEORGE HEMPL

The Etruscan Question and its Relation to the Study of Philology :
Annual Address of the President of the Association ¹

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2

FOURTH SESSION, 9 O'CLOCK A.M.

JOHN C. WATSON

The Stage Action in Terence, *Andria*, 171 f. (p. lxxi)

WILLIAM FREDERIC BADÈ

The Iron-Taboo of the Hebrews (p. lx)

C. SEARLES

Corneille's Discours (p. lxx)

H. R. FAIRCLOUGH

Umpfenbach's *Apparatus Criticus* of the *Andria* of Terence (p. lxxv)

FIFTH SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

HENRY DAVID GRAY

The Original Version of *Love's Labour's Lost* (p. lxxvii)

A. T. MURRAY

Theocritus and Homer

W. R. R. PINGER

Sterne's Influence on Goethe (p. lxxix)

EDWARD B. CLAPP

Theocritus and Pindar (p. lxxii)

PAUL BOEHNCKE

Eckermann's Method of Selection of Material Obtained from Soret
for the *Gespräche mit Goethe*

¹ To be published elsewhere.

II. MINUTES

The Philological Association of the Pacific Coast held its Thirteenth Annual Meeting on December 1 and 2, 1911, at the San Francisco Institute of Art.

FIRST SESSION

The President, Professor George Hempl, presided. After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, the following report of the Treasurer was presented : —

RECEIPTS	
Balance on hand November 25, 1910	\$43.41
Dues and initiation fees	220.00
	\$263.41
EXPENDITURES	
Sent to Professor Moore (May 22, 1911)	\$180.00
Printing	19.50
Stationery and postage	11.40
Clerk hire	4.70
Miscellaneous	5.43
	\$221.03
Balance on hand December 1, 1911	42.38
	\$263.41

The Chair appointed the following committees : —

Nomination of Officers : Professors Murray and Clapp, and Mr. Pellissier.

Time and Place of Next Meeting : Professors Richardson and Cooper, and Dr. Linforth.

Treasurer's Report : Professors Allen (C. G.), Watson, and Noyes.

Membership : Professors Fairclough, Schilling, and Foulet.

The number of persons present at this session was thirty.

SECOND SESSION

Professor Richardson spoke of the present membership and general plan of the Pacific Association of Scientific Societies, and asked whether it would be desirable to change the time of our annual meeting to the Easter recess, the proposed date for the annual meeting of the constituent societies. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act.

The number of persons present at this session was thirty-three.

THIRD SESSION

At 8 P.M. the members of the Association and their friends met at the University Club of San Francisco to listen to the address of the President, whose subject was *The Etruscan Question and its Relation to the Study of Philology*.

FOURTH SESSION

It was voted to establish a standing Committee charged with the function of making arrangements for the annual meetings of the Association. The Chair subsequently appointed, as members of this Committee, Rev. W. A. Brewer and Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch.

A vote of thanks for hospitality was extended to the Directors of the University Club of San Francisco, the Regents of the University of California, and the Directors of the San Francisco Institute of Art.

The number of persons present at this session was twenty-two.

FIFTH SESSION

The Committee on Treasurer's Report stated that the accounts had been examined and found correct. Adopted.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Time and Place of Next Meeting, it was voted to hold the next annual meeting of the Association at the San Francisco Institute of Art, on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving Day, 1912.

The Committee on Nominations made its report; whereupon the following officers were elected for 1911-1912:—

President, L. J. Richardson.

Vice-Presidents, C. Searles,

J. T. Allen.

Secretary-Treasurer, O. M. Johnston.

Executive Committee, The above-named officers, and

J. Elmore,

L. Foulet,

E. W. Martin,

W. F. Badè.

The number of persons present at this session was twenty-six.

Two meetings of the Executive Committee were held, one December 1, and the other December 2. The following persons were elected to membership:—

R. E. Pellissier, Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.

H. J. Hilmer, Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.

- Prof. Theresa Peet Russell, Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.
Prof. G. W. Hauschild, Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.
Prof. H. D. Gray, Leland Stanford Junior University, Cal.
Prof. W. A. Shedd, Manzanita Hall, Palo Alto, Cal.
E. V. Brewer, College of the Pacific, College Park, Cal.
Paul Boehncke, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.
Prof. Friedrich Philipp Louis Paul Wilmsen, University of California, Berkeley,
Cal.
C. H. Greenleaf, 1437 Le Roy, Berkeley, Cal.

III. ABSTRACTS

1. The Iron-Taboo of the Hebrews, by Professor William Frederic Badè, of Pacific Theological Seminary.

Discussion of Exod. xx, 25 and related passages on ritual taboo of iron. Provenience of *barzel*, the Hebrew word for "iron"; Sumerian origin probable. Use of the word for "sword" in the sense of "iron." *Herebh* in the sense of "tool" not well attested in the Old Testament. Continued employment of bronze for weapons when agricultural implements were already made of iron; seen, for instance, in the excavations at Gezer. Parallel development among the Greeks. Ritual uses of flint that imply the taboo of metals. Gradual admission of bronze and the surviving taboo of iron. Tradition about the erection of Solomon's temple. Superstitious practices resulting from the disintegration of the iron-taboo. Its origin and persistence in the light of identical practices found among other peoples, notably among the Greeks and the Latins. Surviving remnants of the iron-taboo in modern times.

2. Rufino José Cuervo, the Prince of Spanish Grammarians and Philologists, by Professor Carlos Bransby, of the University of California.

The philological world has sustained two very great losses during the current year by the death of Dr. Rufino José Cuervo, which occurred in Paris on the 15th of July, and by that of Professor Francis Andrew March, which took place in Easton, Pa., less than two months later.

Rufino J. Cuervo was born in the city of Bogotá, capital of Colombia, on the 19th of September, 1844. He pursued his first studies in a school conducted by one of his elder brothers, and later on entered the Jesuit College established at that time in Bogotá. It is nowhere mentioned that he ever studied at a foreign university. Most of his magnificent scholarship he must have acquired without the help of teachers. It is said that he was acquainted with about twenty languages.

As early as 1863, that is, when he was only nineteen years of age, Mr. Cuervo planned, in collaboration with another Colombian young man, Mr. Venancio G. Manrique, the editing of a Spanish dictionary of the scope of Webster's. The task was actually begun, and a speci-

men of what was done was published at Bogotá in 1871 ; but, for various reasons, the work was never carried to completion.

Mr. Cuervo's first book appeared at Bogotá, in 1872, under the very modest title of *Apuntaciones Críticas sobre el Lenguaje Bogotano*. In his review of the second edition of this book (Bogotá, 1876) no less a critic than Alfred Morel-Fatio said in *Romania* (1879, viii) these very significant words: "Romanic Philology has at last an adept in the Spanish-speaking countries. This does not mean that this science has at last penetrated into the fatherland of the Cid — it is from a much more distant region, it is from Bogotá, capital of New Granada,¹ that the light comes to us to-day." Referring also to the *Apuntaciones*, Henri Mérimée says in the *Revue des Langues Romanes* (LI, 230): "It deserves to occupy the place of honor upon the desk of every student of Spanish, and after Mr. Cuervo we all are but very humble students."

When but little over twenty years of age, Mr. Cuervo became the joint author with Mr. Miguel A. Caro, another of Colombia's great scholars, of a Latin grammar that was soon recognized as the best work of its kind in the Spanish language.

The standard grammar of the Castilian language had been, for many years, one prepared by another South American, Don Andres Bello. In 1874 Mr. Cuervo published at Bogotá a new edition of this grammar with notes and additions of his own that greatly enhanced its value. This book has gone through several editions, each time enlarged and improved, until, as a reviewer in *Romania* puts it, "it has more of Cuervo than of Bello."

In 1877, accompanied by his brother Angel, he undertook a journey to Europe, and in 1882 the two brothers settled definitely in Paris. In that city Mr. Cuervo continued to labor in the preparation of a work that he had begun in 1872 in his Andean home, and that was destined to be the greatest monument of Spanish scholarship. This work was to consist of at least twelve large octavo double-columned volumes. But, unfortunately, Mr. Cuervo lived to publish only three. The first volume appeared in Paris in 1886, bearing as the title of the work the following: *Diccionario de Construcción y Régimen de la Lengua Castellana*. The work is *sui generis* in the Spanish language. Nor is there one like it in any other tongue. It is not a dictionary in the ordinary sense of the word, and was not intended for popular use. It is the work of a scholar for scholars. Only those words

¹ It must be remembered that New Granada was the old name of Colombia.

are taken up that present any difficulty in their construction or government. First the development of the different meanings of each word is traced in a historic way; then the construction and government are given, and every point is illustrated with quotations from modern, classic, ante-classic, and even Latin, writers, the name of the author of each quotation, and the title and edition of the book from which it is taken being stated in every case. Last of all comes the etymology. It will be readily perceived that each article becomes thus a sort of monograph of the word of which it treats. The article under the preposition *á* alone takes up twenty-eight pages.

Besides working on his books, Mr. Cuervo wrote now and then for *Romania*, the *Revue Hispanique*, and other philological magazines. The most important of these articles are the following: "Disquisiciones sobre Antigua Ortografía y Pronunciación Castellana" (*R.H.* nos. 4 and 15); "El Elemento Popular en el Diccionario de la Academia" (*R.H.* 1902); "Las Segundas Personas del Plural en la Conjugación Castellana" (*Rom.*, 1893); "Los Casos Enclíticos y Proclíticos del Pronombre de Tercera Persona en Castellano" (*Rom.*, 1895, pp. 95, 219).

Such was the scholar whom the world has crowned as preëminent in his line. It seemed fitting that, at the first meeting held after his death, our Association should lay aside for a moment the consideration of technical subjects in philology, in order to get at least this bird's-eye view of his life and work, especially as most of us are connected with universities in which the study of Spanish is assuming greater importance every year.

The University of Berlin honored Mr. Cuervo in life by bestowing upon him a doctor's degree at the celebration of her centennial. Colombia has, through her representatives in Congress, honored him in death by ordering that a statue be erected to his memory within the walls of her National Library.

3. Theocritus and Pindar, by Professor Edward B. Clapp, of the University of California.

The author pointed out many striking reminiscences of Pindar in poems 16 and 17 of our text of Theocritus. These reminiscences are both in thought and in diction, and go so far that it may truly be said that the whole warp and woof of these poems is Pindaric. The explanation of this fact is probably to be found in the circumstances under which Theocritus was writing, at the time of their composition,

The paper will appear in full in the *Publications in Classical Philology* of the University of California.

4. New Mexican Spanish Folklore, by Professor A. M. Espinosa, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

An account of the folklore materials collected in New Mexico and Southern Colorado, by the author, during the years 1902-1910. Amount and character of the materials. Their traditional character and great value to general Spanish folklore studies.

The classified materials (some already published) are divided into the following parts: —

I. Traditional Spanish ballads. Popular Spanish ballads, composed in Spain previous to the xviii century and preserved in New Mexico in oral tradition. These ballads are the most important and most valuable part of the entire material, and will be published soon, together with the music, in the *Revue Hispanique*. There are eight in twenty-five versions, as follows: —

1. *La Dama y el pastor*, four versions, with music.
2. *La Esposa infiel*, asson.-ó, two versions.
3. *La Esposa infiel*, asson.-í, four versions.
4. *La Delgadina*, six versions, with music.
5. *Gerineldo*, four versions, with music.
6. *El Pastor desgraciado*, one version, with music.
7. *La Aparición*, three versions, with music.
8. *Las señas del marido*, one version.

II. Modern ballads. These number about three score. They are personal narratives like the old ballads, but lack the vigor and charm of the traditional ballads. Some seem to have old ballad verses mixed with new inventions and are very valuable for the general study of the *Romancero*. The best of the modern ballads are the following: —

1. *Macario Romero*, a very spirited and charming ballad, not inferior to the best of the old ballads, with music.
2. *Isabel Aranda*.
3. *Luis Rodarte*.
4. *Jesús Leal*.
5. *Luisita*.
6. *Las Mañanas de Belén*.

7. *Reyes Ruiz*, with music.
8. *Pachuca*.
9. *Apolonio*.
10. *Chaparrita*, with music.
11. *Rumaldo*.
12. *Ignacio Parras*.
13. *David*.
14. *Cruz Chaves*.
15. *Don Fernando*.
16. *Monteros*.

III. Vulgar ballads. Ballad-like compositions on the most vulgar subjects, such as *La cabra*, *El chapulín*, *El renganchi* (train-gang), *La seca*. Very numerous and interesting, but of little value.

IV. *Décimas*. Ballad-like compositions on abstract subjects, both *à lo humano* and *à lo divino*. Ten of them, without music.

V. *Inditas*, *Cuandos*, series of *quintillas*, etc. Ballad-like narratives, not always in the ballad metre, and some (e.g. the *Inditas*) with refrain, and sung when danced. There are some two score of these, with the music for six.

VI. Riddles and riddle questions. Some one hundred and fifty traditional riddles and riddle questions.

VII. Proverbs (*refranes* or *dichos*). A little over six hundred of them, mostly of a traditional character.

VIII. Games and diversions of adults. Men's games, *la barra*, *la pelota*, *las iglesias*, *el cañute*, *el piojo y la liendre*, etc. Women's games are rare; when they take part in games, they play with children. Diversions and popular amusements of men, *el gallo*, *carreras de caballo*, *peleas de gallos*, etc. Diversions for both sexes, dances. The description of the different dances, with music.

IX. Children's games and nursery rhymes. A valuable collection, representing, for the most part, traditional material. A description of about twenty-five children's games, with words and music. The children's games contain also ballad fragments. Some fifty nursery rhymes, with the music of a large part of them.

X. Popular legends, superstitions, and remedies. (Most of these materials were published in the *Journal of American Folklore*, December, 1910.)

XI. Satirical ballads against the Americans and against the church, six in all.

XII. Popular folktales. There are some twenty long tales in the

collection, and nearly all are traditional and very old. Eleven were published in the *Journal of American Folklore*, March, 1912; and, of the very short ones, some are to appear soon in the *Revue de Dialectologie Romane*.

XIII. Popular songs. These are of semi-learned origin, and are not characteristically New Mexican. No attempt was made to gather them all, as most of them are already in print.

XIV. *Cancionero popular nuevo mejicano*. A collection of over one thousand popular coplas, written, as a rule, in the ballad metre. Most of them are of New Mexican origin, composed by native singers called *puetas* or *cantadores*. Many, however, perhaps one-fifth of them, are traditional, being the same as many published by Rodriguez Marín, Fernán Caballero, and others.

XV. Popular astronomy. The popular names for all the celestial bodies, and beliefs about celestial phenomena.

XVI. *La cocina popular*.

XVII. *El Trobo del viejo Vilmas*. A popular dramatic dialogue.

XVIII. Popular idioms and comparisons.

XIX. The English language in New Mexican Spanish Folklore.

XX. Popular New Mexican names for the fauna and flora of New Mexico.

XXI. Popular prayers and incantations.

XXII. *Pastorelas* or nativity plays. Two complete manuscripts of two different versions.

XXIII. *Los Comanches*. A heroico-dramatic poem composed in 1780; published in the *Bulletin of the University of New Mexico*, December, 1907.

XXIV. Popular dramatic versions of (a) the apparition of our Lady of Guadalupe of Mexico; (b) of the massacre of the innocents and the flight of the child Jesus into Egypt; and (c) of the childhood of Christ.

5. Umpfenbach's *Apparatus Criticus* of the *Andria* of Terence: *Addenda et Corrigenda*, by Professor H. R. Fairclough, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

The paper, presenting the results of a recent collation of Terentian manuscripts in Rome, Florence, Paris, Oxford, and London, will appear in the *Classical Quarterly*.

6. Report on the Progress of the *Chaucer Dictionary*, by Professor Ewald Flügel, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Professor Flügel read a report on the progress of the work on the *Chaucer Dictionary* during the past year, and read some sample articles finished during this period, viz.: *Chambre* s., *Cheère* s., *Chirche* s., *Chirche-reues* s.pl., *Chymenee* s., *Circo* s., *Clerk* s., *Collegge* s. The report will appear in full in *Anglia*, xxxi.

7. A Note on Livy, *Praefatio*, 10, by Professor B. O. Foster, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

The paper dealt with the interpretation of the phrase *in illustri monumento* in the following sentence: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illustri posita monumento intueri; inde tibi tuaeque rei publicae quod imitere capias, inde foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, quod vites.

The phrase obviously means 'on a conspicuous,' or 'illustrious monument,' but just what kind of monument Livy has in mind is not so clear.

Weissenborn, in the first edition of his commentary (1853), says: "*monumentum* ist collectiv oder abstract zu fassen." By this I understand him to mean that it is equivalent either to *res gestae*, in general, or to 'history' — *die Geschichte*. In his latest — the ninth — edition, revised by H. J. Müller (1908), the latter interpretation is definitely followed. We there read: "*rerum*] die Geschichte, die wie ein glänzendes, die Erinnerung bewahrendes Denkmal (*inlustri monumento*) erscheint, auf dem deutlich sprechende, belehrende und warnende (*documenta*) Beispiele von Ereignissen ausgeprägt sind." This interpretation is also that of Moritz Müller's second (Teubner) edition, 1888. While evidently a possible explanation, I believe it does not quite answer the requirements of the context. It makes Livy praise the study of history, in general. "Thence," says he, "you may select for yourself and for your own state what to imitate." The emphatic *tuae* seems to indicate that in what has just preceded there is, somewhere, something which implies a 'state,' toward which *tuae rei publicae* stands in antithesis. This we shall best look for in the phrase *in illustri monumento*. I believe it implies not *die Geschichte*, but 'a history,' in the sense of 'a body of historical tradition,' or, more precisely, 'the history of a nation,' its *res* (cf. *Praef.* 1, si a primordio urbis res populi Romani perscripserim). *Monu-*

mentum is perhaps thought of as an edifice, the stones of which are the various memorable deeds in the development of the nation whose memorial it is. If this be the right view of the meaning of the word, Livy's thought was this: In the study of history, the most profitable course is to attend to the lessons of every sort to be read in the past of a glorious nation: thence you may choose what is instructive for the conduct of your own life, and the guidance of your own nation. Not only does this interpretation account satisfactorily for *tuae*, but it provides us with a logical transition to the remaining sections of the *Praefatio*: *ceterum aut me amor negotii suscepti fallit, aut nulla umquam res publica nec maior nec sanctor nec bonis exemplis ditior fuit, etc.*

Yet another conception of *monumento* is seen in Greenough's note: "*omnis te*, etc.; the emphasis gives the force. 'Every example should have a personal application, getting force from the conspicuousness of the case where it occurs.'" So also Dennison: "the advice is given that the reader observe instances of every kind of conduct as exemplified by conspicuous historical characters." And Carl Haupt in his *Livius-Kommentar für den Schulgebrauch* (published in 1891, the year in which Greenough's edition of I and II appeared), seems to share this view, for he speaks of *scharfgezeichnete Typen*.

But the context is even more conclusively against this explanation than against that of Weissenborn and Müller. One may study "conspicuous historical characters," or "sharply drawn types," for one's own personal guidance, but Livy's conception of the scope of historical study is broader than this. He sees that it is pregnant with lessons for the shaping not only of individual careers, but also of the policies of states. The words *tuaeque rei publicae* make decidedly against the idea of Messrs. Greenough, Haupt, and Dennison.

All other editors to whom I have had access, namely Drakenborch, Seeley, Lord, Westcott, Heynacher, Cocchia, Lease, and Burton, pass over the problem in silence.

8. The Original Version of *Love's Labour's Lost*, by Professor Henry David Gray, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

The first quarto of *Love's Labour's Lost*, 1598, contains the words "as it was presented before her Highness this last Christmas. Newly corrected and augmented by W. Sh." Certain repeated lines and

expanded speeches indicate the starting-point for discovering what and how extensive these alterations were. This paper was a contention (a) that no change was made in the first three acts except by omitting the end of the third, (b) that the characters of Holofernes, Nathaniel, and Mercade were added in the revision, (c) that scarcely any changes were made in the lines of the original version, but that the entire play may be read as Shakespeare first wrote it, by removing the additions of 1597-1598. The result offers a justification of the title, explains certain vexed passages, and suggests a new possibility as to the original *Love's Labour's Won*.

9. Notes on the Birds in the American Poets, by Professor E. Whitney Martin, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

In this paper was presented a brief comparative study of the Birdlore in the American poets, with special reference to points where the traditions of the Greek and Roman poets have been consciously imitated or where similarity of observation has unconsciously produced similarities of description and appreciation.

The results of the paper will be published in the *University of Nevada Studies*.

10. French Literary Influences in Spain during the Early Years of the Eighteenth Century, by Robert E. Pellissier, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Because of the unfavorable political conditions, and on account of the gloomy character of the king, the court of Philip V. did not become a center of French culture.

The gallicizing movement was not started arbitrarily. It was a natural infiltration of French ideas brought about by the reading of French books and by travel. The earlier essays of Feijóo show how French ideas had been taken up by the middle class very early in the century in regions far away from the court.

11. Cicero and the Catilinarian Conspiracy, by Dr. Torsten Petersson, of the University of California.

This paper consisted of two sections, which form the beginning and the end of the first chapter of a projected narrative study of Cicero. The first section may be briefly outlined as follows: Cice-

ro's career as a statesman began with his consulship, for before holding this office he had not risen to the political level of the ruling aristocracy, although he was a prominent lawyer and had filled the minor magistracies. As he himself tells us, he knew little of the inner workings of the state, and had not even thought deeply of grave political problems, but had directed his efforts toward attaining the consulship. After this had been attained, his life was no longer governed by this outside goal, but by his own views about the state as necessarily influenced by practical considerations. But the mere attainment of the consulship, though important to Cicero himself, would not have made him a potent factor in Roman politics, had it not been for the Catilinarian Conspiracy. This conspiracy, however, forced upon Cicero an activity not best suited to his powers, and is thus typical of his whole life ; for, though essentially a literary artist, he lived at a time when an ambitious man almost inevitably entered politics, and the politics were such that success even of short duration could come only to a soldier. It is of extreme importance for our understanding of Cicero to note this, that he did not consciously choose politics as a profession, but entered them naturally. After that, he was brought into prominence by the Catilinarian Conspiracy ; and, indeed, he might never have become a consul at all but for the fear in Rome of Catiline.

The second section attempted to give a picture of the meeting at which Cicero delivered the Fourth Catilinarian, and of the events immediately preceding and following it ; and called particular attention to these points. The speech as it has come down to us represents Cicero's words both when he opened the debate and when he participated in it, at some time between Caesar and Cato. He gave no clear impression of any desire in reference to the disposition of the conspirators, for he had none. The second time he spoke, his manner may have been solemn and authoritative, befitting a consul, but it is more probable that he was seized with sudden emotion, thrust behind him all apprehensions for the future, leapt to his feet, and with violent gestures entreated the senate not to let thoughts of his safety influence their decision.

12. *Sterne's Influence on Goethe*, by Professor W. R. R. Pinger, of the University of California.

The paper treated the influence of Sterne upon Goethe under the following heads : —

1. Actual quotations from Sterne found in Goethe's works.
2. Probable plagiarism of Goethe from Sterne's *Koran*.
3. Types of character in Goethe that show possible imitation of Sterne's manner.
4. Traces of Sterne's peculiar sentimentality in Goethe, with particular reference to *The Sentimental Journey*.
5. Peculiarity of style in Goethe, such as apostrophe, aposiopesis, and repetition of adjectives that may be due to the influence of Sterne.

The general conclusion of the paper was that Goethe overestimated the influence of Sterne on him in saying that it was "unendlich." Goethe's statement was tested with reference to the different periods of his literary activity.

13. The Literary Value of the Poems of Suchensinn, by Professor Karl G. Rendtorff, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

Suchensinn is a representative of the transition period between Minnesang and Meistersang (fourteenth century). His poems have never been collected and their literary value has not yet been determined. This paper attempts to fix his position as a poet mainly through a study of his poetic imagination.

14. Corneille's Discours, by Professor C. Searles, of the Leland Stanford Junior University.

1. Twice in the course of his three Discours: *Du Poème Dramatique*, *De la Tragédie* and *Des trois Unités*, Corneille at least implies that his doctrines and his interpretations of Aristotle are based upon his experience of thirty years as a dramatist. He cites, however, Castelvetro, Robortelli, Minturno, Victorius, Beni, and Pacius. This paper attempted to fix what he has taken from these and other authorities and what he actually derived from experience.

2. On the basis of results obtained, a discussion of the claim that Corneille's chief purpose in preparing these Discours was to present an apology for his dramatic compositions. See J. A. Lisle, *Les Théories Dramatiques de Corneille*, Paris, 1852; Jules Lemaître, *Corneille et la Poétique d'Aristote*, Paris, 1888; G. Lanson, *Corneille*, Grands Ecrivains Français, Paris, 1905, Chap. iv.

15. The Stage Action in Terence, *Andria*, 171 f., by Professor John C. Watson, of the University of Nevada.

Did Terence intend that Simo should leave the stage after v. 171, the end of the first scene? The answer depends on the time when Simo announces to his household the wedding of Pamphilus. Wagner and Spengel, accepting at their face value Simo's words in v. 171, *i prae, sequor*, place the announcement after this verse. Donatus, Bentley, and most of the recent editors place it before the opening of the play. Ashmore, depending on Davus' mention of Simo's silence, places it after v. 205. In support of Donatus, Fairclough cites v. 47, Simo's disclosure to Sosia, and v. 159 f., Simo's reference to Davus, but v. 47 only shows Sosia's knowledge of the wedding, and Simo's suspicion is too serious to have been aroused merely by Davus' dismay on hearing of the wedding.

Ashmore's theory is impossible. Opposed to it is Davus' knowledge of the wedding in v. 175 ff., the meaning of *modo* in v. 173, and the probability that after v. 205 Simo goes directly from the stage to the forum in search of Pamphilus.

Had not Terence intended that Simo should follow Sosia, there was no reason for his using the word. In nine other places in Latin comedy where similar expressions occur, characters either withdraw at once, or if they fail to do so, the reason for the change of plan is evident. With no change of plan the longest actual delay is seven verses. If Simo does not follow Sosia after v. 171, he seems not to do so until v. 599.

Simo, in v. 172 f., is convinced of his son's unwillingness to marry, a change of view from the first scene, where he was in doubt (v. 155), but hoped for his son's consent (v. 165 f.).

If Davus knows of the wedding before the first scene, it is very unnatural for him to wait until v. 175 before trying to warn Pamphilus. In v. 353 ff., in terms which must refer to the second scene of the play, Davus describes his encounter with Simo and says that on hearing the news he hurried off at once in quest of Pamphilus.

Wagner and Spengel are right. After v. 171 Simo leaves the stage for a brief interval. Terence wrote *sequor*, not *sequar*, the latter reading being due to the belief that Simo remains on the stage.

INDEX

Arabic numerals refer to pages of the *Transactions*, Roman to the *Proceedings*

- Accent, Greek and Latin, character of : 45 ff.; Latin accentual theory hellenized : xxiv f.
- Aesop: 107, 113.
- Alchvine: 116 f.
- Alphabet, Roman, improvement of : xlv f.
- Altars, on Roman comic stage : 91 ff. tradition of two altars questioned : ib. a single altar only : 103.
- American poets, birds in : lxviii.
- American surnames of Hellenic origin : xxxiv ff.
- Animal intelligence in Greek psychology, illustrations of : 123.
- Ant, the : 123 ff.
- Apollo, his altar on stage : 92 ff.
- Aramaic papyrus fragments : 1 ff.
- Aristotle and animal intelligence : 128 ff.
- Author's corrections, Cicero : xxxiii f.
- Auxiliaries, English : 5 ff.; shift of their meaning : 6 ff.; tabulated : 8; origin of future auxiliaries : 14 ff.
- Avianus, new Ms. material for the study of : 105 ff.; mediaeval imitations and versions : 117 ff.
- Ballads, Spanish and New Mexican : lxiii ff.
- bar-, barrow* : 166.
- barghest* : 165 ff.
- Bee, the : 123 ff.
- Behistan inscription, Aramaic papyrus fragments of : 1 ff.
- Birds in American poets : lxviii.
- Bo, bo* : 162 ff.
- bobo* : 163 f.
- boggle* : 169 f.
- bogglebo* : ib.
- boghest, boguest, bohghest* : 162, 165 ff.
- bogie, bogy* : 168 ff.
- bogus*, etym. and history of : 157 ff.
- bo-peep* : 163.
- bugaboo* : 169 f.
- buggy* : 171 ff.
- Cabbage, antipathy of vine to : 127.
- Caesar, *B. G.* vii : relation to the other books : lxviii ff.; peculiarities : xlix; circumstances of writing and editing : xlix f.
- calamaucous* : 115 f.
- can* : 6, 8.
- Catiline and Cicero : lxviii f.
- Characters, new, how introduced in Homer : xlvii f.
- Chaucer Dictionary*, progress of : lxvi.
- χίλοι*, and its dialectic forms : 78, 80.
- Cicero, and Catilinarian conspiracy : lxviii f.; *C. M., N. D.* and Philo, *de Anim.* : 126 ff.; *Rep.* 11, 8, author's correction in : xxxiii f.
- Circumflex accent, Greek and Latin : 50 ff.
- Classical philology, teaching and research in : xli ff.
- Comedy, Roman, altars on stage in : 91 ff.; Greek do. : 95 f.
- Conjugations, periphrastic, English : 12 ff.
- Corneille, Discours : lxx.
- Cuervo, Rufino José, the philologist : lx ff.
- Degrees, and the American teacher : lxiii f.
- Diacritics, the doctrine of : xlv ff.
- Doxographists, their views on nature of soul : xxi ff.
- Duenos inscription, date of : xxxix ff.
- ε* confused with *η* : 46 f.
- ἐκάρων*, etymology of : 81 f.
- Elephantine, Aramaic papyri from : 1 ff.

Euripides, *Hipp.* 468 f.: xxv.
 Fable, fabulists: v. Avianus.
 Folk-lore, New Mexican (Spanish):
 lxiii ff.
 Fragments, Ms., commentary on Psalms:
 147 ff.
 French literary influences in Spain,
 early eighteenth century: lxviii.
 Future, English: 5 ff.; colorless: 11 f.;
 modal: 18; 24 ff.; predictive: 26
 ff.; the making of our future auxilia-
 ries: 14 ff.
 Germanic languages, tenses in: 9 f.
 γναθμοῖσι γελῶν ἀλλοτροίοισιν, meaning
 of: xxx.
 Goethe and Sterne: lxix f.
 Greek names in America: xxxiv ff.
habeo, as auxiliary: 13.
 Hebrews, iron-taboo of the: lx.
 Hellenization of Latin accentual and
 rhythmic theory: xxiv f.
 Herodotus, the mind of: 33 ff.; as a
 poet: 33, 40; a truer historian than
 Thucydides: 33 f.; his love of per-
 sonal causes: 34 f.; criticisms of
 him: 35 ff.; cynicism: 36 f.; natural-
 ness: 38; kindness: 38 ff.; religion
 of: 40 f.; superiority to national pre-
 judices: 41; range of interest: 42; 1,
 59, note on: xxxii f.
 Homer, his method of introducing new
 characters: xlvii f.; *Iliad*, wholly
 from the Greek side: xlviii.
 Horace, *Sat.* II, 3, 72: xxx ff.; *Ars*
Poetica, Lucilius and Persius: xxiii f.
 Horsemanship, in Livy, Polybius, etc.:
 xvii ff.
 Illustrations, stock, of animal intelli-
 gence in Greek psychology: 123 ff.
illustri monumento, Livy, *Praef.* 10,
 meaning of: lxvi f.
 Inscription, Behistan: 1 ff.; on a
 Roman ring (commemorative): xvii;
 Duenos, date of: xxxix ff.
 Intelligence, animal, Greek illustrations
 of: 123 ff.
 ἵππομανῆ = μεγαλομανῆ: xxv.
 Iron-taboo of the Hebrews: lx.

λαυθάνω in later Greek: xxv f.
 Latin, and English, auxiliaries: 13.
 Liber, his altar and the Roman stage:
 92 f., 103.
 Livy, horsemanship in: xvii ff.; *Praef.*
 10, note on: lxvi.
 λόγος and φύσις: 123, 128.
 λόγῳ, τῷ, meaning of: xxxii f.
Love's Labour's Lost, original version of:
 lxvii f.
 Lucian, uses of τὸ δέ in: 131 ff.
 Lucilius, influence upon Horace in the
Ars Poetica, and upon Persius:
 xxiii f.
 Lucina, her altar and the Roman stage:
 101.
malis ridentem alienis, Hor. *Sat.* II, 3,
 72: xxx ff.
 Manuscripts, Avianus: 105 ff.; frag-
 ments of a commentary on the
 Psalms, in the library of the University
 of Illinois (fifteenth century): 147 ff.
 Meaning of modal auxiliaries, shift of,
 English, tabulated: 8.
mille, etymology of: 69 ff.; construc-
 tion: 74 ff.
 Modal auxiliaries, English, history and
 uses of: 5 ff.
 Monuments of Olympic victors: 53 ff.;
 statistics: 66 f.
 Mummy-labels, in Carnegie Museum:
 xvi.
 μῦθοι: 69, 78, 82 f.
must: 6 ff.
 Names, American, of Greek origin:
 xxxiv ff.
 New Mexican folk-lore (Spanish):
 lxiii ff.
 Numerals, *mille* and others: 69 ff.
 ο confused with ω: 46 f.
 Oedipus, the exposure of, how related
 to the story of Cyrus: xvi f.
 Olympia: 53 ff.
 Olympic victors, their monuments,
 Greek literary notices of: 53 ff.; sta-
 tistics of: 66 f.
ought: 6, 8, 15.
 Paeon and Paeonia: xxxii.

- palpo* (noun): a new occurrence in a Ms. fragment: 148.
- Periphrastic conjugations, Latin: 12 f.; English: ib.
- Persius, Lucilius and the *Ars Poetica*: xxiii f.
- Peter the Lombard: 148 ff.
- Philo, *de Anim.*, and Cicero: 126 ff.
- Phliasii *vs.* Phliuntii: xxxiii f.
- φθάνω* in later Greek: xxv f.
- φύσις* and *λόγος*: 123, 128.
- Pindar and Theocritus: lxii.
- Pitch, and accent, Greek and Latin: 45 ff.
- Plato, τὸ δέ in: 131 f.
- Potential mood, English: 31.
- Pre-Socratic views of the nature of the soul: xxi ff.
- Psalms, commentary on, fragments of, in library of University of Illinois: 147 ff.
- Psychology, Greek, animal intelligence in: 123 ff.
- Pythagoreans: xxii.
- Remigius of Auxerre: 115 ff.
- Research and teaching in classical philology: xli ff.
- Rhythm, Latin, hellenized: xxiv f.
- Ring, Roman (with commemorative inscription), note on a: xvii.
- sahdsra-m*, Skt.: 70, 78 ff.
- Scenery, in Seneca: xix ff.
- Seneca, tragedies, scenery and properties in: xix ff.; show that his plays were written to be acted: xxi.
- Shakespeare, *Love's Labour's Lost*, original version of: lxvii f.
- shall* and *will*, history of their use: 5 ff.; *shall* disqualified: 19 ff.; present idiom: 24 ff.
- should*: 5 ff.; 29 ff.
- Singulars, assumed (Eng.): 167 f.
- Sophocles, *Atias*, 137-147: xxv; *Antigone*, 134: xvi; *Electra*, 568 f.: xxv; *Oed. Tyr.*, the exposure of Oedipus, how related to the story of Cyrus: xvi f.
- Soul, nature of, pre-Socratic views: xxi ff.
- Spain, French literary influences in, early eighteenth century: lxviii; a great Spanish philologist: lx ff.
- Spanish folk-lore, New Mexico: lxiii ff.
- Spider, the: 123 ff.
- Stage properties, in Seneca: xix ff.
- Sterne's influence on Goethe: lxix f.
- Stress, and accent, Greek and Latin: 45 ff.
- Suchensinn, value of his poems: lxx.
- sum*, as auxiliary: 13.
- Surnames, American, of Hellenic origin: xxxiv ff.
- Swallow, the: 123 ff.
- Taboo, iron, of the Hebrews: lx.
- τὰνταλωθέις, 'made a Tantalus of': xvi.
- Teaching and research in classical philology: xli ff.
- Tenses, Germanic: 9 f.
- Terence, *Andria*, text-critical apparatus: lxv; *Andria*, 171 f., stage action in: lxxi.
- Theocritus and Pindar: lxii.
- 'thousand,' in Idg. languages: 69 ff., 86 ff.
- Thucydides and Herodotus: 33 f.
- τὸ δέ in Lucian: 131 ff.; in Plato: 131 f.; = 'whereas': ib.
- Tragedy, Roman, scenery, etc. in: xix ff.
- Trojans, not introduced by Homer as Greek heroes are: xlviii.
- τυγχάνω in later Greek: xxv f.
- Tyrannio Amisenus, scientific fraud of: xxiv f.
- Venus, her altar and the Roman comic stage: 101.
- Victors, Olympic, their monuments: 53 ff.
- Vine, the, and other illustrations of intelligence in natural world: 126 ff.; antipathy of vine to cabbage: 127.
- will* and *shall*, history of their use: 5 ff. *would*: 5 ff.; 29 ff.
- Zeta, history of: xxvi ff.; in stem: xxvi f.; formed by adding a suffix: xxviii; in suffix: xxviii f.; summary: xxx.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

JANUARY 1, 1911, TO JANUARY 1, 1912

The Bibliographical Record — a very incomplete list of the publications of the members, as returned by themselves — aims to include not only publications that are distinctly philological in character, but also those that deal with the educational aspects of the study of language and literature.

PRINCIPAL ABBREVIATIONS

AHR — American Historical Review.
AJA — American Journal of Archaeology.
AJP — American Journal of Philology.
AJSL — American Journal of Semitic Languages.
BpW — Berliner philologische Wochenschrift.
CJ — Classical Journal.
CP — Classical Philology.
CQ — Classical Quarterly.
CR — Classical Review.
CSCP — Cornell Studies in Classical Philology.
CW — Classical Weekly.
ER — Educational Review.
HSCP — Harvard Studies in Classical Philology.
HSPL — Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature.
HTR — Harvard Theological Review.
IF — Indogermanische Forschungen.
JAOs — Journal of the American Oriental Society.
JBL — Journal of Biblical Literature.
JEGP — Journal of English and Germanic Philology.
JHUC — Johns Hopkins University Circulars.

JRAS — Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society.
KZ — Kuhn's Zeitschrift.
MLA — Publications of the Modern Language Association.
MLN — Modern Language Notes.
MP — Modern Philology.
Nat. — The Nation.
PAA — Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.
PAPA — Proceedings of the American Philological Association.
PUB — Princeton University Bulletin.
Rom. R. — Romanic Review.
SER — Southern Educational Review.
SR — School Review.
TAPA — Transactions of the American Philological Association.
TCA — Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
UCPCP (UCPMP) — University of California Publications in Classical (Modern) Philology.
UMS — University of Michigan Studies.
UPB — University of Pennsylvania Bulletin.
VUS — Vanderbilt University Studies.
WRUB — Western Reserve University Bulletin.

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- Prof. Robert W. Blake, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa. 1894.

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- Prof. Carl D. Buck, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1890.
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- Dr. Theodore C. Burgess, Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill. 1900.
- Prof. John M. Burnam, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1899.
- Prof. Sylvester Burnham, Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. 1885.
- Prof. William S. Burrage, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1898.
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- Prof. Henry F. Burton, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1878.
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- Prof. Orma Fitch Butler, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (322 N. State St.). 1907.
- Pres. Henry A. Buttz, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. 1869.
- Dr. George M. Calhoun, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1911.
- Prof. Donald Cameron, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1905.
- Prof. Edward Capps, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1889.

- Prof. Mitchell Carroll, Office of the Archaeological Institute, The Octagon, Washington, D. C. 1894.
- Prof. Adam Carruthers, University College, Toronto, Can. 1909.
- * Pres. Luella Clay Carson, Mills College, Cal. 1910.
- Dr. Franklin Carter, Williamstown, Mass. 1871.
- Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter, American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy (Via Vicenza 5). 1898.
- Dr. Earnest Cary, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1905.
- Prof. Clarence F. Castle, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1888.
- William Van Allen Catron, Lexington, Mo. 1896.
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- Prof. Angie Clara Chapin, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1888.
- Prof. Cleveland King Chase, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. 1911.
- Prof. George Davis Chase, University of Maine, Orono, Me. 1900.
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- William Churchill, New York *Sun*, New York, N. Y. 1910.
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- Prof. Hermann Collitz, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1887.
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- William L. Cushing, Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn. 1888.
 Alfred Mitchell Dame, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1911.
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 Prof. William K. Denison, Tufts College, Mass. 1899.
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 Prof. Samuel C. Derby, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. 1895.
 * Monroe E. Deutsch, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1904.
 Prof. Henry B. Dewing, Robert College, Constantinople. 1909.
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 Prof. Sherwood Owen Dickerman, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1902.
 Prof. Benjamin L. D'Ooge, State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich. 1895.
 Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1873.
 Prof. Louis H. Dow, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1895.
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 Prof. Eli Dunkle, Ohio University, Athens, O. 1904.
 Prof. Frederic Stanley Dunn, University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore. 1899.
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 Prof. Levi Henry Elwell, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1883.
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Prof. J. B. Game, Normal School, Cape Girardeau, Mo. 1907.
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 Dr. W. D. Gray, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1907.
 Prof. E. L. Green, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. 1898.
 Prof. John Francis Greene, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 1909.
 Prof. Herbert Eveleth Greene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1890.
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 * Prof. James O. Griffin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 144). 1896.
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 Prof. Charles Burton Gulick, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1894.
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 Miss Grace Guthrie, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1906.
 Roy Kenneth Hack, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1910.
 Dr. George D. Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1904.
 * Prof. A. S. Haggett, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1901.
 Prof. Elizabeth Hazelton Haight, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1902.
 Prof. William Gardner Hale, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1882.
 Prof. Frederic A. Hall, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. (5203 Maple Ave.). 1896.
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 Prof. William Fenwick Harris, 8 Mercer Circle, Cambridge, Mass. 1901.
 Prof. Joseph E. Harry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1896.
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- Prof. Adeline Belle Hawes, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1902.
- Dr. Edward Southworth Hawes, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1888.
- Rev. Dr. Henry H. Haynes, 6 Ellery St., Cambridge, Mass. 1900.
- Eugene A. Hecker, 67 Oxford St., Cambridge, Mass. 1907.
- Prof. William A. Heidel, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1900.
- Prof. F. B. R. Hellems, State University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. 1900.
- Prof. Otto Heller, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1896.
- Prin. Nathan Wilbur Helm, Evanston Academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 1900.
- * Prof. George Hempl, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1895.
- Prof. Archer Wilmot Hendrick, Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash. 1904.
- Prof. George L. Hendrickson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1892.
- Prof. John H. Hewitt, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1886.
- Prof. Joseph William Hewitt, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. 1905.
- Edwin H. Higley, Groton School, Groton, Mass. 1899.
- Prof. Henry T. Hildreth, Roanoke College, Salem, Va. 1896.
- Director Bert Hodge Hill, American School of Classical Studies, Athens, Greece. 1911.
- * H. J. Hilmer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.
- Prof. Gertrude Hirst, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1902.
- Harwood Hoadley, 140 West 13th St., New York, N. Y. 1903.
- Prof. Helen Elisabeth Hoag, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1907.
- Archibald L. Hodges, Wadleigh High School, 114th St., near 7th Ave., New York, N. Y. 1899.
- * Miss F. Hodgkinson, Lowell High School, San Francisco, Cal. 1903.
- Prof. Arthur W. Hodgman, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (186 16th Ave.). 1896.
- Prof. Charles Hoeing, University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y. 1899.
- Prof. Horace A. Hoffman, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind. 1893.
- Dr. D. H. Holmes, Eastern District High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (878 Driggs Ave.). 1900.
- Prof. W. D. Hooper, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1894.
- Prof. E. Washburn Hopkins, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (299 Lawrence St.). 1883.
- Prof. Joseph Clark Hoppin, 310 Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass. 1900.
- Prof. Robert C. Horn, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa. 1909.
- Prof. Herbert Pierrepont Houghton, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1907.
- Prof. William A. Houghton, Brunswick, Me. 1892.
- Prof. Albert A. Howard, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (12 Walker St.). 1892.
- Prof. George E. Howes, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1896.

- Harry M. Hubbell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1911.
 Prof. J. H. Huddilston, University of Maine, Orono, Me. 1898.
 Prof. Milton W. Humphreys, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. 1871.
 Stephen A. Hurlbut, 119 W. 92d St., New York, N. Y. 1903.
 Prof. Richard Wellington Husband, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1907.
 Dr. George B. Hussey, East Orange, N. J. 1887.
 Prof. Fred Leroy Hutson, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1902.
 Principal Maurice Hutton, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.
 Dr. Walter Woodburn Hyde, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1911.
 Prof. J. W. D. Ingersoll, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (139 York St.). 1897.
 Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1884.
 Prof. Carl Newell Jackson, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (25 Beck Hall). 1905.
 Prof. M. W. Jacobus, Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn. 1893.
 Prof. Hans C. G. von Jagemann, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (113 Walker St.). 1882.
 * M. C. James, High School, Berkeley, Cal. 1900.
 Prof. Samuel A. Jeffers, Central College, Fayette, Mo. 1909.
 Dr. Charles W. L. Johnson, 909 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 1897.
 Dr. Edwin Lee Johnson, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 1911.
 Prof. William H. Johnson, Denison University, Granville, O. 1895.
 Prof. Eva Johnston, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.
 Prof. George W. Johnston, University of Toronto, Toronto, Can. 1895.
 * Prof. Oliver M. Johnston, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 767). 1900.
 Prof. Charles Hodge Jones, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1906.
 Prof. Horace L. Jones, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 1908.
 Prof. J. C. Jones, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1902.
 * Winthrop L. Keep, Mills College, Alameda Co., Cal. 1900.
 Prof. George Dwight Kellogg, Union University, Schenectady, N. Y. 1897.
 Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1890.
 Prof. Roland G. Kent, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1903.
 Prof. James William Kern, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. 1909.
 Prof. David R. Keys, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.
 Prof. William Hamilton Kirk, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. 1898.
 Prof. John C. Kirtland, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1895.
 Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (8 Hilliard St.). 1884.
 Dr. William H. Klapp, Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1324 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1894.
 Prof. Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (1737 Sedgwick Ave.). 1892.
 * P. A. Knowlton, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1909.
 Charles S. Knox, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. 1889.
 Miss Lucile Kohn, 1138 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 1905.

- * Prof. Alfred L. Kroeber, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1902.
Prof. William H. Kruse, Fort Wayne, Ind. 1905.
* Dr. Benjamin P. Kurtz, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1906.
Prof. Gordon J. Laing, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1907.
Prof. A. G. Laird, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1890.
Prof. W. B. Langsdorf, Box 184, Monrovia, Cal. 1895.
Prof. Charles R. Lanman, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (9 Farrar St.). 1877.
Lewis H. Lapham, 17 Battery Pl., New York, N. Y. 1880.
Prof. Abby Leach, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1888.
Dr. Arthur G. Leacock, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1899.
Dr. Emory B. Lease, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. (3675 Broadway). 1895.
Miss Caroline Stein Ledyard, College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, Los Banos, P. I. 1911.
Prof. David Russell Lee, University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn. 1907.
Prof. Winfred G. Leutner, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. 1905.
* Prof. Ivan M. Linforth, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2742 Derby St.). 1903.
Prof. Herbert C. Lipscomb, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. 1909.
Prof. Charles Edgar Little, University of Nashville, Nashville, Tenn. 1902.
Prof. A. Arthur Livingston, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1911.
Prof. Dean P. Lockwood, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1909.
Prof. Gonzalez Lodge, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1888.
Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 1900.
Prof. George D. Lord, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 1887.
Prof. Louis E. Lord, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O. 1910.
Daniel W. Lothman, East High School, Cleveland, O. 1909.
D. O. S. Lowell, Roxbury Latin School, Boston, Mass. 1894.
Prof. Frederick Lutz, Albion College, Albion, Mich. 1883.
* Dr. Elizabeth Perkins Lyders, 2429 Green St., San Francisco, Cal. 1904.
Prof. Nelson G. McCrea, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1890.
Prof. Walton Brooks McDaniel, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (College Hall). 1901.
Prof. J. H. McDaniels, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1871.
Dr. Mary B. McElwain, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1908.
Prof. A. St. Clair Mackenzie, State College of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. (Life member). 1901.
Miss Harriett E. McKinstry, Lake Erie College, Painesville, O. 1881.
Prof. Charlotte F. McLean, Athens College, Athens, Ala. 1906.
Pres. George E. MacLean, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. (603 College St.). 1891.
Prof. John MacNaughton, McGill University, Montreal, Can. 1909.
Donald Alexander MacRae, Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 1907.
Prof. Grace Harriet Macurdy, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1894.

- Prof. Ashton Waugh McWhorter, Hampden-Sidney College, Hampden-Sidney, Va. 1909.
- Robert L. McWhorter, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 1906.
- Prof. David Magie, Jr., Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. (12 Nassau St.). 1901.
- Dr. Ralph Van Deman Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1908.
- Dr. Herbert W. Magoun, 70 Kirkland St., Cambridge, Mass. 1891.
- Prof. John D. Maguire, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. 1906.
- Pres. J. H. T. Main, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1891.
- Prof. J. Irving Manatt, Brown University, Providence, R. I. (15 Keene St.). 1875.
- Prof. John M. Manly, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1896.
- Prof. Richard Clarke Manning, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1905.
- Prof. Allan Marquand, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.
- * Prof. E. Whitney Martin, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1903.
- Prof. Henry Martin, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y. 1909.
- Dr. Winfred R. Martin, Hispanic Society of America, 156th St., West of Broadway, New York, N. Y. 1879.
- Miss Ellen F. Mason, 1 Walnut St., Boston, Mass. 1885.
- Dr. Maurice W. Mather, 41 Dana St., Cambridge, Mass. 1894.
- Prof. Clarence Linton Meader, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1902.
- Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1908.
- Prof. Frank Ivan Merchant, Iowa State Normal School, Cedar Falls, Ia. (1928 Normal St.). 1898.
- Prof. Elmer Truesdell Merrill, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1883.
- * Prof. William A. Merrill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2609 College Ave.). 1886.
- Dr. Truman Michelson, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 1900.
- Dr. Charles C. Mierow, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1909.
- Prof. Alfred W. Mildner, University of Mississippi, University, Miss. 1903.
- Prof. C. W. E. Miller, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.
- Prof. Walter Miller, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1900.
- Prof. Clara E. Millerd, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1902.
- Prof. William McCracken Milroy, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa. 1909.
- Charles A. Mitchell, Asheville School, Asheville, N. C. 1893.
- Prof. Walter Lewis Moll, Concordia College, Ft. Wayne, Ind. 1909.
- Prof. Annie Sybil Montague, 367 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass. 1906.
- Prof. James Raider Mood, Villanova College, Villanova, Pa. 1909.
- Prof. Clifford Herschel Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (112 Brattle St.). 1889.
- Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1888.
- Prof. George F. Moore, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (3 Divinity Ave.). 1885.
- Prof. J. Leverett Moore, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1887.
- Prof. Warren I. Moore, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M. 1908.
- Paul E. More, 260 W. 99th St., New York, N. Y. 1896.

- Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (53 Edgehill Road). 1886.
- Prof. Charles M. Moss, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 1907.
- Prof. Lewis F. Mott, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1898.
- Frank Prescott Moulton, High School, Hartford, Conn. (36 Willard St.). 1909.
- * Francis O. Mower, High School, Ukiah, Cal. 1900.
- * Miss Geneva W. Mower, Mills College, Alameda Co., Cal. 1908.
- Prof. George F. Mull, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1896.
- * Dr. E. J. Murphy, Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands. 1900.
- * Prof. Augustus T. Murray, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 112). 1887.
- Prof. E. W. Murray, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1907.
- Prof. Howard Murray, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. 1907.
- Prof. Wilfred P. Mustard, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1892.
- Dr. Jens Anderson Ness, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. 1910.
- Prof. K. P. R. Neville, Western University, London, Can. 1902.
- * Prof. A. G. Newcomer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. 1902.
- Dr. Charles B. Newcomer, Drake University, Des Moines, Ia. (Life member). 1900.
- Prof. Barker Newhall, Kenyon College, Gambier, O. 1891.
- Prof. Paul Nixon, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1907.
- * Prof. George R. Noyes, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2249 College Ave.). 1901.
- * Prof. H. C. Nutting, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Box 272). 1900.
- Prof. Irene Nye, Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. 1911.
- Dr. Charles J. Ogden, 250 W. 88th St., New York, N. Y. 1909.
- Prof. Marbury B. Ogle, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt. 1907.
- Prof. William Abbott Oldfather, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. 1908.
- Prof. Samuel Grant Oliphant, Grove City College, Grove City, Pa. 1907.
- * Dr. Andrew Oliver, Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash. 1900.
- Prof. Edward T. Owen, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1896.
- Prof. W. B. Owen, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1875.
- Prof. Ernest Trowbridge Paine, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 1911.
- Prof. Elizabeth H. Palmer, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1902.
- Prof. Charles P. Parker, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (1075 Massachusetts Ave.). 1884.
- * Clarence Paschall, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2736 Parker St.). 1903.
- Prof. James M. Paton, care of Morgan, Harjes et Cie., 31 Bd. Haussmann, Paris. 1887.
- Dr. John Patterson, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. (1117 Fourth St.). 1900.
- Dr. Charles Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (197 Brattle St.). 1894.
- Dr. Mary Bradford Peaks, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1905.
- Prof. Arthur Stanley Pease, University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill. 1906.
- Dr. Ernest M. Pease, 231 West 39th St., New York, N. Y. 1887.
- Prof. Tracy Peck, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1871.

- Miss Frances Pellett, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (Kelly Hall). 1893.
- * R. E. Pellissier, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.
- Dr. Daniel A. Penick, University of Texas, Austin, Tex. 1902.
- Prof. Charles W. Peppler, Trinity College, Durham, N.C. 1899.
- Prof. Emma M. Perkins, Western Reserve University (College for Women), Cleveland, O. 1892.
- W. H. Perkins, 700 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 1909.
- Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (463 Whitney Ave.). 1879.
- Prof. Edward D. Perry, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1882.
- Principal William Peterson, McGill University, Montreal, Can. 1910.
- * Dr. Torsten Petersson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1905.
- Prof. John Pickard, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1893.
- * Dr. W. R. Pinger, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2551 Benvenue Ave.). 1908.
- Prof. Perley Oakland Place, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. 1906.
- Prof. Samuel Ball Platner, Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O. (2033 Cornell Rd.). 1885.
- * Dr. William Popper, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2326 Russell St.). 1905.
- Prof. William Porter, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis. 1888.
- Prof. Edwin Post, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1886.
- Dr. Hubert McNeil Poteat, Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. 1911.
- Prof. Franklin H. Potter, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1898.
- Henry Preble, 42 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I., N. Y. 1882.
- Prof. William K. Prentice, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1895.
- Prof. Henry W. Prescott, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1899.
- * Prof. Clifton Price, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (17 Panoramic Way). 1899.
- Prof. Benjamin F. Prince, Wittenberg College, Springfield, O. 1893.
- Prof. Robert S. Radford, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 1900.
- Prof. Edward Kennard Rand, American School of Classical Studies, Rome, Italy (Via Vicenza 5). 1902.
- Prof. Charles B. Randolph, Clark College, Worcester, Mass. 1905.
- Prof. Edwin Moore Rankin, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. 1905.
- Prof. John W. Redd, Centre College, Danville, Ky. 1885.
- Prof. Kelley Rees, Reed College, Portland, Ore. 1909.
- Prof. A. G. Rembert, Woford College, Spartanburg, S. C. 1902.
- * Prof. Karl G. Rendtorff, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Palo Alto, Cal. (1130 Bryant St.). 1900.
- Prof. Horatio M. Reynolds, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (85 Trumbull St.). 1884.
- Prof. Alexander H. Rice, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 1909.
- * Prof. Leon J. Richardson, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1895.
- Dr. Ernest H. Riedel, University of the State of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 1908.
- Dr. Ernst Riess, Boys' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (221 W. 113th St., N. Y.). 1895.

- Prof. Archibald Thomas Robertson, Southern Bapt. Theol. Seminary, Louisville, Ky. 1909.
- Prof. John Cunningham Robertson, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. 1909.
- Prof. Edmund Y. Robbins, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1895.
- Prof. David M. Robinson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1905.
- Dr. Dwight Nelson Robinson, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 1911.
- Fletcher Nichols Robinson, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1909.
- Dr. James J. Robinson, Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. 1902.
- Prof. W. A. Robinson, Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J. 1888.
- Prof. Joseph C. Rockwell, Buchtel College, Akron, O. 1896.
- Prof. Frank Ernest Rockwood, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa. 1885.
- George B. Rogers, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1902.
- Prof. John Carew Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. 1890.
- Prof. Clarence F. Ross, Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. 1902.
- Martin L. Rouse, Hyldedor, Berlin Rd., Catford, London, S.E. 1908.
- Prof. Herbert Victor Routh, Trinity College, Toronto, Can. 1909.
- Prof. August Rupp, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1902.
- * Prof. Theresa Peet Russell, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1911.
- * Dr. Arthur W. Ryder, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2337 Telegraph Ave.). 1902.
- Prof. Julius Sachs, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (149 West 81st St.). 1875.
- Prof. William Berney Saffold, University of Alabama, University, Ala. 1909.
- Benjamin H. Sanborn, Wellesley, Mass. 1890.
- Prof. Henry A. Sanders, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. (1227 Washtenaw Ave.). 1899.
- Prof. Myron R. Sanford, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1894.
- Winthrop Sargent, Jr., Ardmore, Pa. 1909.
- Dr. Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1900.
- Prin. Joseph H. Sawyer, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. 1897.
- Pres. W. S. Scarborough, Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, O. 1882.
- Prof. John N. Schaeffer, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. 1909.
- * Prof. R. Schevill, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1910.
- * Prof. H. K. Schilling, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (2316 Le Conte Ave.). 1901.
- Prof. J. J. Schlicher, State Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind. 1901.
- Dr. Charles P. G. Scott, 49 Arthur St., Yonkers, N. Y. 1880.
- Prof. John Adams Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. (1958 Sheridan Rd.). 1898.
- Prof. Henry S. Scribner, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1889.
- * Prof. Colbert Searles, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 40). 1901.
- Prof. Helen M. Searles, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1893.
- Charles D. Seely, State Normal School, Brockport, N. Y. 1888.
- Prof. William Tunstall Semple, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O. 1910.
- * Prof. Henry Senger, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (1429 Spruce St.). 1900.

- J. B. Sewall, Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass. 1871.
- * S. S. Seward, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. (Box 771). 1902.
- Prof. R. H. Sharp, Jr., Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va. (College Park P.O.). 1897.
- Prof. George M. Sharrard, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 1908.
- Joseph A. Shaw, Highland Military Academy, Worcester, Mass. 1876.
- Dr. T. Leslie Shear, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (468 Riverside Drive). 1906.
- * Prof. W. A. Shedd, Palo Alto, Cal. 1911.
- Prof. Edward S. Sheldon, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (11 Francis Ave.). 1881.
- Miss Emily L. Shields, 827 Hamilton Terrace, Baltimore, Md. 1909.
- Prof. F. W. Shipley, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1900.
- Prof. Paul Shorey, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1887.
- Prof. Grant Showerman, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1900.
- Prof. E. G. Sihler, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1876.
- Prof. Kenneth C. M. Sills, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1906.
- Rev. John Alfred Silsby, Shanghai, China. 1907.
- Prof. Charles F. Sitterly, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. 1902.
- * Prof. Macy M. Skinner, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal. 1906.
- Prof. Moses Stephen Slaughter, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1887.
- Prof. Charles N. Smiley, Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia. 1907.
- Prof. Charles Forster Smith, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 1883.
- Prof. Charles S. Smith, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. (2122 H St.). 1895.
- G. Oswald Smith, University College, Toronto, Can. 1908.
- Prof. Harry de Forest Smith, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. 1899.
- Prof. Josiah R. Smith, Ohio State University, Columbus, O. (120 13th Ave.). 1885.
- Dr. Kendall Kerfoot Smith, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1910.
- Prof. Kirby Flower Smith, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1897.
- Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (15 Elmwood Ave.). 1886.
- Dr. Aristogeiton M. Soho, Baltimore City College, Baltimore, Md. 1909.
- Prof. Edward H. Spieker, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (915 Edmondson Ave.). 1884.
- Dr. Sidney G. Stacey, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. (177 Woodruff Ave.). 1901.
- Prof. Wallace N. Stearns, University of North Dakota, University, N. D. 1907.
- Prof. R. B. Steele, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. (2401 West End). 1893.
- Prof. R. T. Stephenson, University of the Pacific, San José, Cal. 1910.
- Prof. James Sterenberg, Olivet College, Olivet, Mich. 1910.
- Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (2 South Ave.). 1885.
- Prof. Manson A. Stewart, Yankton College, Yankton, S. D. 1909.
- Prof. Francis H. Stoddard, New York University, University Heights, New York, N. Y. 1890.

- Prof. Robert Strickler, Davis-Elkins College, Elkins, W. Va. 1911.
Prof. Duane Reed Stuart, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1901.
Dr. Edgar Howard Sturtevant, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (Sterling Pl., Edgewater, N. J.). 1901.
Prof. William F. Swahlen, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind. 1904.
Rollin H. Tanner, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1911.
Miss Helen H. Tanzer, Normal College, New York, N. Y. 1910.
Prin. William Tappan, Jefferson School, Baltimore, Md. 1909.
Prof. Frank B. Tarbell, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 1882.
Prof. Julian D. Taylor, Colby University, Waterville, Me. 1890.
Prof. Glanville Terrell, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 1898.
* Reuben C. Thompson, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1908.
Prof. William E. Thompson, Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn. 1877.
Prof. Willmot Haines Thompson, Jr., Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S. 1909.
* Prof. David Thomson, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. 1902.
Prof. George R. Throop, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 1907.
Dr. Charles H. Thurber, 29 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 1901.
Prof. FitzGerald Tisdall, College of the City of New York, New York, N. Y. 1889.
Prof. Henry A. Todd, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1887.
Prof. Herbert Cushing Tolman, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 1889.
Prof. William W. Troup, Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa. 1907.
Prof. J. A. Tufts, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. 1898.
Prof. B. L. Ullman, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1910.
Mrs. Josephine Stary Valentine, Orienta Ave., Belle Harbor, N. Y. 1899.
Prof. Harry Brown Van Deventer, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1907.
Henry B. Van Hoesen, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1909.
Prof. LaRue Van Hook, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1905.
Addison Van Name, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (121 High St.). 1869.
Prof. N. P. Vlachos, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa. 1903.
Prof. Frank Vogel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass. 1904.
Dr. Anthony Pelzer Wagener, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1911.
Dr. W. H. Wait, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1893.
Miss Mary V. Waite, Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis. 1908.
Dr. Margaret C. Waites, Rockford College, Rockford, Ill. 1910.
Dr. John W. H. Walden, 13 Mt. Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass. 1889.
Prof. Arthur T. Walker, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1895.
Prof. Alice Walton, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. 1894.
Dr. Edwin G. Warner, Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. (56 Montgomery Place). 1897.
Andrew McCorrie Warren, care of Brown, Shipley & Co., 123 Pall Mall, London. 1892.
* Prof. Oliver M. Washburn, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. (Faculty Club). 1908.
Prof. William E. Waters, New York University, University Heights, N. Y. (604 West 115th St.). 1885.
* Prof. John C. Watson, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev. 1902.

- Dr. Robert Henning Webb, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 1909.
 Dr. Helen L. Webster, Farmington, Conn. 1890.
 Prof. Raymond Weeks, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1902.
 Prof. Charles Heald Weller, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. 1903.
 Prof. J. H. Westcott, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1891.
 Prof. J. B. Weston, Christian Biblical Institute, Stanfordville, N. Y. 1869.
 Prof. Monroe Nichols Wetmore, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1906.
 Prof. Arthur L. Wheeler, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 1899.
 * Pres. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1879.
 Prof. James R. Wheeler, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 1885.
 Prof. George Meason Whicher, Normal College, New York, N. Y. 1891.
 Dr. Frederic Earle Whitaker, Woonsocket, R. I. 1910.
 Dr. Andrew C. White, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (424 Dryden Road). 1886.
 Prof. John Williams White, 18 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 1874.
 Prof. Raymond H. White, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. 1911.
 Miss Mabel K. Whiteside, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, College Park, Va. 1906.
 * Prof. Edward A. Wicher, San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Anselmo, Cal. 1906.
 Prof. Alexander M. Wilcox, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. 1884.
 Prof. Henry D. Wild, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass. 1898.
 Charles R. Williams, Indianapolis, Ind. (1005 N. Meridian St.). 1887.
 Prof. George A. Williams, Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. (136 Thompson St.). 1891.
 Prof. Mary G. Williams, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. 1899.
 Dr. Gwendolen B. Willis, Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee, Wis. 1906.
 * Prof. Friedrich P. L. P. Wilmsen, University of California, Berkeley, Cal. 1911.
 Prof. Harry Langford Wilson, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1898.
 Prof. John Garrett Winter, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 1906.
 Prof. Boyd Ashby Wise, Richmond College, Richmond, Va. 1909.
 Prof. Henry Wood, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 1884.
 Prof. Willis Patten Woodman, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1901.
 Prof. Frank E. Woodruff, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. 1887.
 Prof. Ellsworth D. Wright, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis. 1898.
 Dr. F. Warren Wright, Smith College, Northampton, Mass. 1910.
 Prof. Henry B. Wright, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (143 York St.). 1903.
 Prof. Henry P. Wright, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (128 York St.). 1883.
 Prof. Herbert H. Yeames, Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. 1906.
 Prof. Clarence H. Young, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. (312 West 88th St.). 1890.
 Mrs. Richard Mortimer Young, care of Morgan, Harjes et Cie, Bd. Haussmann, Paris. 1906.

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 University of Lund, Sweden.
 University of Upsala, Sweden.
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 Russian Imperial Academy, St. Petersburg.
 Austrian Imperial Academy, Vienna.
 Anthropologische Gesellschaft, Vienna.
 Biblioteca Nazionale, Florence.
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Athénée Oriental, Louvain, Belgium.
Curatorium of the University, Leyden, Holland.
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Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences, Berlin.
Royal Saxon Academy of Sciences, Leipsic.
Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences, Munich.
Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Halle.
Library of the University of Bonn.
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Library of the University of Giessen.
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[45]

TO THE FOLLOWING JOURNALS THE TRANSACTIONS ARE ANNUALLY SENT, GRATIS
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The Nation.

Journal of the American Oriental Society.

Publications of the Modern Language Association of America.

Classical Philology.

Modern Philology.

Athenæum, London.

Classical Review, London.

Revue Critique, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Revue de Philologie, Paris (Adrien Krebs, 11 Rue de Lille).

Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique, à la Sorbonne, Paris.

Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift, Berlin.

Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie, Berlin.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung, Berlin.

Literarisches Centralblatt, Leipsic.

Indogermanische Forschungen, Strassburg (K. J. Trübner).

Musée Belge, Liège, Belgium (Prof. Waltzing, 9 Rue du Parc).

Zeitschrift für die österr. Gymnasien, Vienna (Prof. J. Golling, Maximilians-Gymnasium).

Rivista di Filologia, Turin (Ermanno Loescher).

Bollettino di Filologia Classica, Via Vittorio Amadeo ii, Turin.

La Cultura, Rome, Via dei Sediari 16A.

Biblioteca delle Scuole Italiane, Naples (Dr. A. G. Amatucci, Corso Umberto I, 106).

[21]

[Total (641 + 60 + 45 + 21) = 767]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION¹

ARTICLE I. — NAME AND OBJECT

1. This Society shall be known as "The American Philological Association."
2. Its object shall be the advancement and diffusion of philological knowledge.

ARTICLE II. — OFFICERS

1. The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and Curator, and a Treasurer.
2. There shall be an Executive Committee of ten, composed of the above officers and five other members of the Association.
3. All the above officers shall be elected at the last session of each annual meeting.
4. An Assistant Secretary, and an Assistant Treasurer, may be elected at the first session of each annual meeting, on the nomination of the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively.

ARTICLE III. — MEETINGS

1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Association in the city of New York, or at such other place as at a preceding annual meeting shall be determined upon.
2. At the annual meeting, the Executive Committee shall present an annual report of the progress of the Association.
3. The general arrangements of the proceedings of the annual meeting shall be directed by the Executive Committee.
4. Special meetings may be held at the call of the Executive Committee, when and where they may decide.

ARTICLE IV. — MEMBERS

1. Any lover of philological studies may become a member of the Association by a vote of the Executive Committee and the payment of five dollars as initiation fee, which initiation fee shall be considered the first regular annual fee.

¹ As amended December 28, 1907.

2. There shall be an annual fee of three dollars from each member, failure in payment of which for two years shall *ipso facto* cause the membership to cease.

3. Any person may become a life member of the Association by the payment of fifty dollars to its treasury, and by vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V. — SUNDRIES

1. All papers intended to be read before the Association must be submitted to the Executive Committee before reading, and their decision regarding such papers shall be final.

2. Publications of the Association, of whatever kind, shall be made only under the authorization of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI. — AMENDMENTS

Amendments to this Constitution may be made by a vote of two-thirds of those present at any regular meeting subsequent to that in which they have been proposed.

ADMINISTRATIVE RESOLUTIONS

CERTAIN matters of administration not specifically provided for in the Constitution have been determined from time to time by special votes of the Association, or of its Executive Committee. The more important of these actions still in force are as follows : —

1. WINTER MEETINGS. On September 19, 1904, the Association, which had been accustomed to hold its annual meetings in the month of July, voted, "That, by way of experiment, the next two meetings of the Association be held during Convocation Week in 1905 and 1906" (PROCEEDINGS, XXXV, li). At the second of the annual meetings under this vote, held at Washington, January 2-4, 1907, it was voted "That until further notice the Association continue the practice of a winter meeting, to be held between Christmas and New Year's, if possible in conjunction with the Archaeological Institute of America" (XXXVII, xi). This action was further confirmed at the Baltimore meeting, December 30, 1909 (XL, xii).

2. NOMINATING COMMITTEE. On July 8, 1903, the Association, in session at New Haven, voted to establish a permanent Nominating Committee of five members, one of whom retires each year after five years of service, and is replaced by a successor named by the President of the Association. In accordance with the terms of the vote in question the standing Committee on Nominations was confirmed by the Association at the Toronto meeting (XXXIV, xix, xlv; XXXIX, xii). The present membership of the Committee is as follows : —

Professor Edward Capps, *Chairman*.
Professor Elmer Truesdell Merrill.
Professor Charles Edwin Bennett.
Professor Charles Forster Smith.
Professor Paul Shorey.

3. PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC COAST. On July 5, 1900, the Association, in session at Madison, accepted the recommendation of the Executive Committee defining the terms of affiliation between the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast and the American Philological Association (XXXI, xxix; cf. XXXII, lxxii).

4. SALARY OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER. In July, 1901, the Executive Committee fixed the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer at \$ 300, to include any outlay for clerical assistance (XXXII, lxxii).

5. PUBLISHING CONTRACT. The contract with Messrs. Ginn & Co. has been renewed July 1, 1911, by authority of the Executive Committee, on the same terms (cf. XXXII, lxxii).

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION

THE annually published PROCEEDINGS of the American Philological Association contain, in their present form, the programme and minutes of the annual meeting, brief abstracts of papers read, reports upon the progress of the Association, and lists of its officers and members.

The annually published TRANSACTIONS give the full text of such articles as the Executive Committee decides to publish. The PROCEEDINGS are bound with them.

For the contents of Volumes I-XXXIV inclusive, see Volume XXXIV, pp. cxliii ff.

The contents of the last eight volumes are as follows : —

1904. — Volume XXXV

Ferguson, W. S. : Historical value of the twelfth chapter of Plutarch's *Life of Pericles*.

Botsford, G. W. : On the distinction between *Comitia* and *Concilium*.

Radford, R. S. : Studies in Latin accent and metric.

Johnson, C. W. L. : The *Accentus* of the ancient Latin grammarians.

Bolling, G. M. : The *Çāntikalpa* of the Atharva-Veda.

Rand, E. K. : Notes on Ovid.

Goebel, J. : The etymology of Mephistopheles.

Proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting, St. Louis, 1904.

Proceedings of the fifth and sixth annual meetings of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1903, 1904.

1905. — Volume XXXVI

Sanders, H. A. : The *Oxyrhynchus* epitome of Livy and Reinhold's lost chronicon.

Meador, C. L. : Types of sentence structure in Latin prose writers.

Stuart, D. R. : The reputed influence of the *dies natalis* in determining the inscription of restored temples.

Bennett, C. E. : The ablative of association.

Harkness, A. G. : The relation of accent to elision in Latin verse.

Bassett, S. E. : Notes on the bucolic diaeresis.

Watson, J. C. : Donatus's version of the Terence *didascaliae*.

Radford, R. S. : Plautine synizesis.

Kelsey, F. W. : The title of Caesar's work.

Proceedings of the thirty-seventh annual meeting, Ithaca, N. Y., 1905.

Proceedings of the seventh annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1905.

1906. — Volume XXXVII

Fay, E. W. : Latin word-studies.

Perrin, B. : The death of Alcibiades.

Kent, R. G. : The time element in the Greek drama.

Harry, J. E. : The perfect forms in later Greek.

Anderson, A. R. : *Ei*-readings in the Mss. of Plautus.

Hopkins, E. W. : The Vedic dative reconsidered.

McDaniel, W. B. : Some passages concerning ball-games.

Murray, A. T. : The bucolic idylls of Theocritus.

Harkness, A. G. : Pause-elision and hiatus in Plautus and Terence.

Cary, E. : Codex T of Aristophanes.

Proceedings of the thirty-eighth annual meeting, Washington, D. C., 1907.

Proceedings of the eighth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Berkeley, 1906.

Appendix — Report on the New Phonetic Alphabet.

1907. — Volume XXXVIII

Pease, A. S. : Notes on stoning among the Greeks and Romans.

Bradley, C. B. : Indications of a consonant-shift in Siamese.

Martin, E. W. : *Ruscinia*.

Van Hook, L. R. : Criticism of Photius on the Attic orators.

Abbott, F. F. : The theatre as a factor in Roman politics.

Shorey, P. : Choriambic dimeter.

Manly, J. M. : A knight ther was.

Moore, C. H. : Oriental cults in Gaul.

Proceedings of the thirty-ninth annual meeting, Chicago, Ill., 1907.

Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, Stanford University, 1907.

1908. — Volume XXXIX

Spieker, E. H. : Dactyl after initial trochee in Greek lyric verse.

Laing, G. J. : Roman milestones and the *capita viarum*.

Bonner, C. : Notes on a certain use of the reed.

Oldfather, W. A. : Livy i, 26 and the *supplicium de more maiorum*.

Hadzsits, G. D. : Worship and prayer among the Epicureans.

Anderson, W. B. : Contributions to the study of the ninth book of Livy.

Hempl, G. : Linguistic and ethnographic status of the Burgundians.

Miller, C. W. E. : On τὸ δέ = whereas.

Proceedings of the fortieth annual meeting, Toronto, Can., 1908.

Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1908.

1909. — Volume XL

- Heidel, W. A.: The *ἄναρροι θεγοί* of Heraclides and Asclepiades.
 Michelson, T.: The etymology of Sanskrit *punya-*.
 Foster, B. O.: Euphonic embellishments in the verse of Propertius.
 Husband, R. W.: Race mixture in early Rome.
 Hewitt, J. W.: The major restrictions on access to Greek temples.
 Oliphant, S. G.: An interpretation of *Ranae*, 788-790.
 Anderson, A. R.: Some questions of Plautine pronunciation.
 Flickinger, R. C.: *Scaenica*.
 Fiske, G. C.: Lucilius and Persius.
 Mustard, W. P.: On the *Eclogues* of Baptista Mantuanus.
 Shorey, P.: Φύσις, μελέτη, ἐπιστήμη.

Proceedings of the forty-first annual meeting, Baltimore, Md., 1909.

Proceedings of the eleventh annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1909.

Appendix — Index to volumes XXXI-XL.

1910. — Volume XLI

- Kent, R. G.: The etymology of Latin *miles*.
 Hutton, M.: Notes on Herodotus and Thucydides.
 Husband, R. W.: The diphthong *-ui* in Latin.
 Fay, E. W.: A word miscellany.
 Adams, C. D.: Notes on the peace of Philocrates.
 Macurdy, G. H.: Influence of Plato's eschatological myths in Revelation and Enoch.
 Goodell, T. D.: Structural variety in Attic tragedy.
 Hewitt, J. W.: The necessity of ritual purification after justifiable homicide.
 Knapp, C.: Notes on *etiam* in Plautus.
 Shipley, F. W.: Dactylic words in the rhythmic prose of Cicero.
 McWhorter, A. W.: The so-called deliberative type of question (τί ποιήσω;).
 Whicher, G. M.: On Latin *adulare*.
 Bonner, C.: Dionysiac magic and the Greek land of Cockaigne.

Proceedings of the forty-second annual meeting, Providence, R. I., 1910.

Proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1910.

Appendix — Report of the commission on college entrance requirements in Latin.

1911. — Volume XLII

- Bradley, C. B.: *Shall* and *will* — an historical study.
 Hutton, M.: The mind of Herodotus.
 Sturtevant, E. H.: Notes on the character of Greek and Latin accent.
 Hyde, W. W.: Greek literary notices of Olympic victor monuments outside Olympia.
 Kent, R. G.: Latin *mille* and certain other numerals.
 Saunders, C.: Altars on the Roman comic stage.

Oldfather, W. A. : New manuscript material for the study of Avianus.

Dickerman, S. O. : Some stock illustrations of animal intelligence in Greek psychology.

Miller, C. W. E. : τὸ δέ in Lucian.

Pease, A. S. : Fragments of a Latin manuscript in the library of the University of Illinois.

Scott, C. P. G. : *Bogus* and his crew.

Proceedings of the forty-third annual meeting, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1911.

Proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast, San Francisco, 1911.

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"	1884	"	"	XV
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